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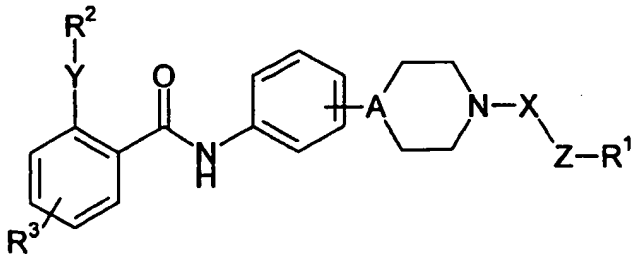
(54) Title: USE OF THERAPEUTIC BENZAMIDE DERIVATIVES



(I)

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to the use of therapeutic benzamide compounds of formula (I). As microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP) inhibitors for treating obesity and post-prandial hyperlipemia.

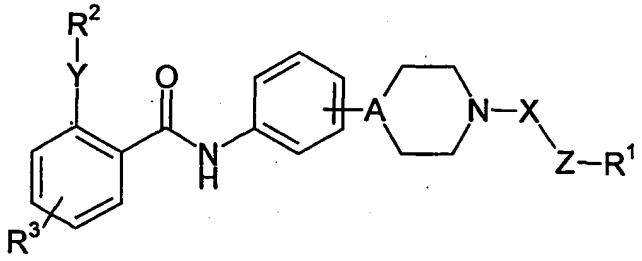
Use Of Therapeutic Benzamide Derivatives

This invention relates to the use of compounds which inhibit microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP) in the treatment of, for instance, obesity.

The microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP) catalyses the transfer of triglycerides, cholesteryl esters and phosphatidylcholine between small unilamellar vesicles. MTP is expressed in liver and intestine, both organs which produce lipoproteins. MTP is able to lipidate neosynthesized apoB-100 within the liver, and neosynthesized apoB-48 within the intestine, therefore leading to the production of triglyceride-rich lipoparticles such as VLDL and chylomicrons respectively. Thus, MTP inhibitors have the potential to decrease LDL-c and triglyceride plasmatic levels, and also intestinal lipid absorption. MTP inhibitors may be used in the treatment of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, coronary heart disease, pancreatitis, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hyperlipemia, mixed dyslipidemia, post-prandial hyperlipemia, atherosclerosis and obesity.

Compounds having apoB-100 and MTP inhibition properties for use in the treatment of, inter alia, obesity have been described in WO96/40640. PCT/EP99/09320 describes compounds of formula (I), as shown below, for the treatment of conditions resulting from elevated circulating levels of apoB-100.

Thus, the present invention provides the use of a compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein

A represents N or CH;

X is selected from the following groups:

(i) -C_{1-6}alkylene-, optionally containing one or two double bonds and optionally substituted by one or more hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6}acyl or C_{1-6}acyloxy groups,

(ii) oxo, sulfonyl, thioxo,

(iii) -C_{1-6}alkylenecarbonyl-,-C_{1-6}alkylenesulfonyl-,-C_{1-6}alkylenethioxo-,

(iv) –C_{2-6}alkyleneoxy-, -C_{2-6}alkylenethio-, -C_{2-6}alkylene(N-H or N-C_{1-6}alkyl)amino-,

(v) –C_{1-6}alkylenecarboxy-, -C_{1-6}alkylenethioamido-, -C_{1-6}alkylene(N-H or N-C_{1-6}alkyl)carboxamido-, and

(vi) –C_{2-6}alkyleneoxycarbonyl-, -C_{2-6}alkylenethiocarbonyl-, -C_{2-6} alkylene(N-H or N-C_{1-6}alkyl)aminocarbonyl-;

Z represents a direct link or -C_{1-6} alkylene-, optionally containing one double bond and optionally substituted by one or more hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} acyl or C_{1-6} acyloxy groups;

R^1 is selected from the following groups:

(i) hydrogen, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl,

(ii) C_{6-10} aryl, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl and fused benz derivatives thereof, C_{7-10}polycycloalkyl, C_{4-8}cycloalkenyl, C_{7-10}polycycloalkenyl,

(iii) a heterocyclyl selected from the group consisting of monocyclic radicals and fused polycyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 5-14 ring atoms, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and wherein individual rings of said radicals may be independently saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic, and

(iv) where either X is C_{1-6}alkylene and Z is a direct link, or Z is C_{1-6}alkylene, R^1 additionally may represent a halogen, cyano, nitro or C_{1-6}acyl group,

wherein, when R^1 contains one or more rings, said rings may each independently bear 0 to 4 substituents independently selected from

(i) halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, formyl, C_{1-6}alkylsulfonylamino,

(ii) C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl, C_{1-3}perfuoroalkyl,
(iii) C_{1-6}alkoxy, methylenedioxy, C_{1-3}perfuoroalkoxy, C_{1-6}alkylthio,
(iv) amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, di-C_{1-6}alkylamino,
(v) phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, halophenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy,
(vi) hydroxycarbonyl,C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl,
(vii) aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonylC_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkylaminocarbonyl,
(viii) C_{1-6}acyl, C_{1-6}acyloxy, C_{1-6}acyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}acylamino, and
(ix) an aromatic heterocyclyl consisting of monocyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain 5-6 ring atoms, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and where each of the said heterocyclyl groups is optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkoxy, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl and C_{1-3}perfluoroalkoxy;

Y represents a direct or oxy link, -C_{1-6}alkylene-, -oxyC_{1-6}alkylene- or a heterocyclyl consisting of monocyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain 5 ring atoms, and wherein said radicals contain a total of from 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur and wherein the ring may be independently saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic;

R^2 represents phenyl, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl, or a heterocyclyl consisting of monocyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 5-6 ring atoms, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, wherein the ring may be independently saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic, and where each R^2 is optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkoxy, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl, cyano, nitro, C_{1-4}alkylaminosulfonyl;

R^3 represents hydrogen or one or more groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkoxy, C_{1-3} perfluoroalkyl or C_{1-3} perfluoroalkoxy;

or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof, in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of conditions ameliorated by an MTP inhibitor.

A particularly preferred aspect according to the present invention is the use of a compound of formula (I), or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of a condition ameliorated by an MTP inhibitor, where the condition is obesity and/or post-prandial hyperlipemia.

Suitable physiologically acceptable salts of the compounds of general formula (I) include acid addition salts formed with pharmaceutically acceptable organic and inorganic acids for example, citrates, hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, or sulphates. Particularly preferred salts are citrates or hydrochloride salts.

The solvates may, for example, be hydrates.

References hereinafter to a compound according to the invention include both compounds of formula (I) and their physiologically acceptable salts together with physiologically acceptable solvates.

Referring to the general formula (I), alkyl, alkylene and alkoxy include both straight and branched chain saturated hydrocarbon groups. Examples of alkyl groups include methyl and ethyl groups, examples of alkylene groups include methylene and ethylene groups, whilst examples of alkoxy groups include methoxy and ethoxy groups.

Referring to general formula (I), a halogen atom may be a fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atom.

Referring to the general formula (I), reference to heterocyclyl, unless otherwise defined, means any single ring or fused ring system containing at least one ring heteroatom independently selected from O, N and S. Thus, a polycyclic fused ring system containing one or more carbocyclic fused saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic rings (usually benz rings) is within the definition of

heterocyclyl so long as the system also contains at least one fused ring which contains at least one of the aforementioned heteroatoms. As a substituent, such heterocyclyls may be attached to the remainder of the molecules from either a carbocyclic (e.g. benz) ring or from a heterocyclic ring.

Referring to the general formula (I), reference to R^1 as containing one or more rings is intended to mean any single or fused cyclic moiety or moieties attached to Z. The rings may be carbocyclic or heterocyclic, saturated or partially unsaturated, and aromatic or non-aromatic.

Reference to a polycyclic ring system or radical means that all rings in the system are fused.

Referring to the general formula (I), aryl means that the ring or substituent is carbocyclic and includes phenyl and naphthyl.

Referring to the general formula (I), acyl refers to aliphatic or cyclic hydrocarbons attached to a carbonyl group through which the substituent bonds.

Referring to the general formula (I), methylenedioxy refers to a x,x+1-methylenedioxy group, where x and x+1 are integers which represent the substitiution pattern on the ring, e.g. 3,4-methylenedioxy.

Referring to the general formula (I), C_{1-3}perfuoroalkyl or C_{1-3}perfuoroalkoxy includes compounds such as trifluoromethyl and trifluoromethoxy.

Suitably, the piperazine or piperidine group in formula (I) is substituted meta or para, most suitably para substituted. Preferably, A represents N.

X is suitably -C_{1-6}alkylene-, optionally containing by one double bond, e.g. methylene, ethylene, propylene or but-2-enylene, oxo, sulfonyl, –C_{2-6}alkyleneoxy-, e.g. ethyleneoxy or propyleneoxy, –C_{1-6} alkylenecarboxy-, e.g. methylenecarboxy or -C_{1-6}alkylene(N-H or N-C_{1-6}alkyl)carboxamido-, e.g. methylene(N-H)carboxamido.

X is equally suitably methylene, oxo, or sulfonyl. As a preferred aspect, X is a methylene group.

Z is suitably a direct link or C_{1-6}alkylene, e.g. methylene or ethylene. Z is most suitably a direct link.

R^1 is suitably selected from the following groups

(i) hydrogen, cyano, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl, e.g. trifluoromethyl,

(ii) optionally substituted phenyl, where optional substitution is effected by one or two groups independently selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, e.g. methyl, cyano, halogen, e.g. fluoro, C_{1-6}alkoxy, e.g. methoxy, C_{1-3}perfuoroalkyl, e.g. trifluoromethyl, hydroxycarbonyl, C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, e.g. methoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, methylenedioxy, nitro, C_{1-6} acyl, e.g acetyl, phenyl, or an optionally substituted aromatic heterocycyl consisiting of monocyclic radicals and fused polycyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain a total of 5 ring atoms, e.g. oxadiazolyl, where optional substitution is effected by C_{1-4} alkyl, e.g. methyl, or C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl, e.g. trifluoromethyl, or

(iii) an optionally substituted aromatic heterocyclyl consisiting of monocyclic radicals and fused polycyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 5-10 ring atoms, e.g. indolyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, furanyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, pyridyl or pyrazinyl, where optional substitution is effected by C_{1-4} alkyl, e.g. methyl, or halogen, e.g. fluorine.

Where R^1 is a substituted phenyl group, substitution is suitably in the 3-position.

When R^1 is an optionally substituted aromatic heterocyclyl, R^1 is preferably an optionally substituted pyrrolyl, where optional substitution is effected by a methyl group. Most preferably, the substitution pattern is 2-pyrrolyl.

R^1 is more suitably selected from the following groups

(i) hydrogen,

(ii) substituted phenyl, where substitution is effected by cyano or a methyl substituted oxadiazolyl group, or

(iii) a pyrrolyl group

X-Z is suitably methylene or oxo and R^1 is suitably phenyl or a heterocyclyl, e.g. pyrrolyl, furanyl, C-linked imidazolyl, thienyl, pyrazolyl, thiazolyl, triazolyl, indolyl, pyridyl, N-Me-imidazolyl or pyrazinyl, where each R^1 is optionally substitued by one or more groups independently selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, e.g. methyl, cyano, halogen, e.g. fluoro, C_{1-6}alkoxy, e.g. methoxy, trifluoromethyl, hydroxycarbonyl and C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, e.g. methoxycarbonyl.

R^1 is preferably phenyl substituted by 3-cyano.

As a most preferred substitution pattern, -X-Z-R^1 is suitably aminocarbonylmethyl, pyrrolylmethyl or phenylmethyl substituted by cyano or methyl-oxadiazole.

Y is suitably a direct link, a 2,5-substituted oxazolyl group, or $-(CH_2)_n-O-$, where n is an integer from 0-3. More suitably, Y is a direct or oxy link. Preferably Y is a direct link.

R^2 is suitably cyclohexyl, a 5-6 membered aromatic heterocyclyl, e.g. pyrrolyl or pyridyl, or a phenyl group optionally substituted by one or two groups independently selected from halogen, e.g. fluoro or chloro, C_{1-4} alkyl, e.g. methyl, ethyl or isopropyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, e.g. methoxy, or trifluoromethyl groups, where substitution is suitably in one or two of the 2-, 3-, or 4- positions on the phenyl ring. Preferably, R^2 is a phenyl group substituted by a trifluoromethyl group, most preferably in the 4-position. Equally preferably, R^2 is a phenyl group substituted by an isopropyl group, most preferably in the 4-position.

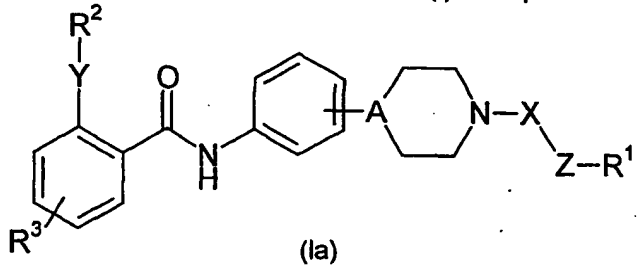
Preferably, Y is a direct link and R^2 is a phenyl group substituted by a trifluoromethyl or isopropyl group, most preferably in the 4-position.

R^3 is suitably hydrogen, halogen, e.g. chlorine, C_{1-4} alkyl, e.g. methyl, C_{1-3} perfluoroalkyl, e.g. trifluoromethyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy e.g. methoxy. R^3 is more suitably hydrogen, halogen, e.g. chlorine, C_{1-4} alkyl, e.g. methyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy e.g. methoxy. R^3 is preferably a hydrogen, methyl, methoxy or chloro group. R^3 is

equally preferably a hydrogen, methoxy or chloro group. Substitution is preferably in the 5 or 6 position.

Particularly preferred compounds of the invention include those in which each variable in formula (I) is selected from the preferred groups for each variable. Even more preferable compounds of the invention include those where each variable in formula (I) is selected from the more preferred or most preferred groups for each variable.

A suitable sub-group of a compound of formula (I) is represented by Formula (Ia)



(Ia)

wherein

A is CH or N;

X is suitably C_{1-6}alkylene, optionally containing one double bond, oxo, sulfonyl, -C_{2-6}alkyleneoxy-, –C_{1-6}alkylenecarboxy- or -C_{1-6}alkylene(N-H or N-C_{1-6}alkyl)carboxamido;

Z represents a direct link or C_{1-6}alkylene;

R^1 represents one of the following groups

(i) hydrogen, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl,

(ii) optionally substituted phenyl, where optional substitution is effected by one or two groups independently selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, cyano, halogen, C_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl, hydroxycarbonyl, C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkylaminocarbonyl, methylenedioxy, nitro, C_{1-6} acyl, phenyl, or an optionally substituted aromatic heterocyclyl consisiting of monocyclic radicals and fused polycyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain a total of 5 ring atoms, where optional substitution is effected by C_{1-4} alkyl, or C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl,

(iii) an optionally substituted aromatic heterocycyl consisiting of monocyclic radicals and fused polycyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain a

total of from 5-10 ring atoms, where optional substitution is effected by C_{1-4} alkyl, or C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl; or

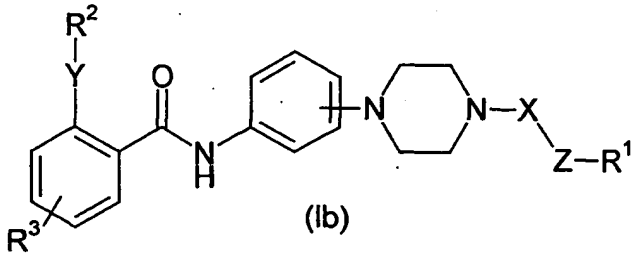
(iv) where either X is C_{1-6}alkylene and Z is a direct link, or Z is C_{1-6}alkylene, R^1 additionally may represent a cyano group;

Y represents a direct or oxy link, a 5-membered aromatic heterocyclyl group, -C_{1-6}alkylene- or -oxyC_{1-6}alkylene-;

R^2 represents phenyl, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl, or an aromatic heterocycle containing 5-6 ring atoms and 1-4 ring heteroatoms, where each ring is optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkoxy or C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl;

R^3 represents hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl or C_{1-4}alkoxy;
or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof.

A further suitable sub-group of a compound of formula (I) is represented by Formula (Ib)



(Ib)

wherein
X is methylene, oxo or sulfonyl,
Z is selected from a direct link or NH,
provided that if X is a methylene group, Z is a direct link;
R^1 is selected from the following groups:

(i) hydrogen

(ii) C_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{1-6}alkylthio,

(iii) C_{1-6}alkylamino, di-C_{1-6}alkylamino C_{6-10} arylC_{1-6}alkylamino, provided that Z is not NH,

(iv) unsubstuted vinyl, C_{6-10} aryl, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl, C_{3-8}cycloalkenyl,

(v) C_{6-10} aryloxy

(vi) heterocyclyl selected from the group consisting of 5- and 6- membered heterocyclic radicals, which may be saturated, partially saturated, or aromatic, and the fused benz derivatives thereof, wherein said radicals may contain a total of from 1 to 3 ring heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur,

provided that if X is CH_2, R^1 is selected from groups (iv) and (vi)

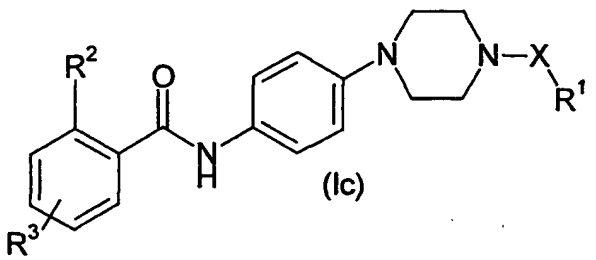
wherein, when R^1 contains one or more rings, said rings may each independently bear 0 to 3 substituents independently selected from halogen, hydroxy, cyano, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_{1-6}alkylamino, di-C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonylC_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{1-6}acyl, C_{1-3}perfuoroalkoxy, C_{1-6}acyloxy, hydroxycarbonyl and C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl;

Y represents a bond, an oxazolyl group, -O-, a -C_{1-6}alkylene- or an -O-C_{1-6}alkylene- group;

R^2 represents phenyl, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl, or a heterocycle containing 5-6 ring atoms and 1-4 ring heteroatoms, where each ring is optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkoxy, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkoxy, C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl, cyano, phenyl, phenoxy, benzyl, benzyloxy;

R^3 represents hydrogen or one or two groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl or C_{1-4}alkoxy groups;
or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof.

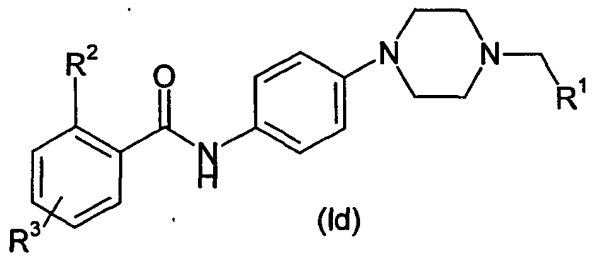
A yet further suitable sub-group of the invention is represented by a compound of formula (Ic)



(Ic)

wherein
X is methylene, oxo or sulfonyl,
R^1 represents phenyl or a 5-6 membered aromatic heterocyclic group, said groups being optionally substitued by one or two groups independently selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, cyano, halogen, C_{1-6} alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, hydroxycarbonyl and C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl;
R^2 represents phenyl substituted by one or two groups independently selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-4}alkyl or C_{1-4}alkoxy groups;
R^3 represents hydrogen or one or two groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl and C_{1-4}alkoxy groups;
or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof.

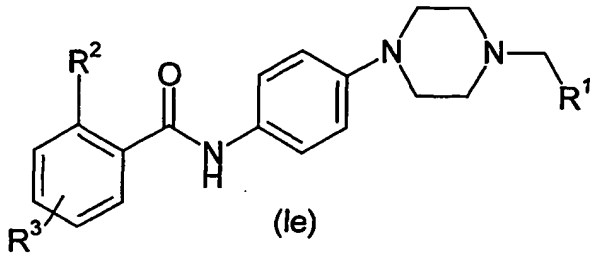
A yet further suitable sub-group of the invention is represented by a compound of formula (Id)



(Id)

wherein
R^1 represents phenyl optionally substitued by one or two groups independently selected from C_{1-6} alkyl, cyano, halogen, C_{1-6} alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, hydroxycarbonyl and C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl;
R^2 represents phenyl substituted by one or two groups independently selected from halogen, trifluoromethyl, C_{1-4}alkyl and C_{1-4}alkoxy groups;
R^3 represents hydrogen or one or two groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl and C_{1-4}alkoxy groups;
or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof.

A yet further suitable sub-group of the invention is represented by a compound of formula (Ie)



(Ie)

wherein

R^1 is selected from the following groups

(i) aminocarbonyl,

(ii) phenyl, optionally substituted by C_{1-6} alkyl, cyano, halogen, C_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{1-3}perfuoroalkyl, hydroxycarbonyl, C_{1-4}alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, methylenedioxy, nitro, C_{1-6} acyl, phenyl, or an optionally substituted 5-membered aromatic heterocyclyl, where optional substitution is effected by C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl, or

(iii) an optionally substituted aromatic heterocycyl consisiting of monocyclic radicals and fused polycyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 5-10 ring atoms, where optional substitution is effected by C_{1-4} alkyl;

R^2 represents phenyl, optionally substituted by one or two groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl, C_{1-4}alkyl and C_{1-4}alkoxy groups;

R^3 represents hydrogen, halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl or C_{1-4}alkoxy;

or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof.

It will be clear that references herein to a compound of formula (I) apply equally to a compound of Formula (Ia)-(Ie).

Particularly preferred compounds of the invention include those in which each variable of formula (I) is selected from the suitable groups for each variable. Even more preferable compounds of the invention include those where each variable in formula (I) is selected from the preferred or more preferred groups for each variable.

Suitable compounds according to the invention include:

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
6-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-{3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-phenyl)-amide;
5-Chloro-4'-isopropyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
6-Methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
5-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
5-Chloro-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
Biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
5-Methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4-Chloro-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
N-[4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-phenoxy-benzamide;
N-[4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-(5-phenyl-oxazol-2-yl)-benzamide;
4'-Isopropyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
5-Methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;

4-Methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Ethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
3'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Fluoro-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
3',4'-Dimethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
2',4'-Dimethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
3',4'-Dimethoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
N-[4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-benzyloxy)-benzamide;
N-[4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-3-methoxy-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-benzyloxy)-benzamide;
N-[4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-(4-fluoro-benzyloxy)-3-methoxy-benzamide;
N-[4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-3-methoxy-2-phenethyloxy-benzamide;
N-[4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-(2-cyclohexyl-ethoxy)-3-methoxy-benzamide;
N-[4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-(2-cyclohexyl-ethoxy)-benzamide;
N-[4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-3-methoxy-2-(3-phenyl-propoxy)-benzamide;
N-4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-(4-fluoro-benzyloxy)-benzamide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [3-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-carbamoylmethyl-piperazin-1-

yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-carbamoylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-carbamoylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
6-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-carbamoylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-cyanomethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(2-ethoxy-ethyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3-hydroxy-propyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3-methyl-but-2-enyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3-cyano-4-fluoro-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3,4-methylenedioxy-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3-nitro-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid {4-[4-(3-carbamoyl-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl}-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-methoxy-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(4-fluoro-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-fluoro-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-carbomethoxy-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-pyridin-4-ylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-pyridin-2-ylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-pyrazin-2-ylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-thiazol-2-ylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(1-methyl-1H-imidazol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-(4-(3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4] oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl)-piperazine-1-yl)-phenyl)-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
5-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-propyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3-acetyl-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-furan-2-ylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-thiophen-2-ylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid {4-[4-(1H-pyrazole-3-ylmethyl)-piperazine-1-yl]-phenyl}-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-thiophen-3-ylmethyl-piperazin-

1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid {4-[4-(5-fluoro-1H-indol-3-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl}-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-(4-(3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4] oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl)-piperazine-1-yl)-phenyl)-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-{4-[3-(5-trifluoromethyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-yl)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-phenyl)-amide;
(4-{4-[(4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazin-1-yl)-acetic acid;
4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-{[(biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-carbamoyl]-methyl}-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
3-(4-{4-[(4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-benzoic acid;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-{4-[3-(2,2,2-trifluoro-ethylcarbamoyl)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-phenyl)-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzoyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-acetyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzenesulfonyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-methanesulfonyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[1-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
N-{4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl}-2-pyrrol-1-yl-benzamide;
N-{4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl}-2-pyridin-2-yl-benzamide;
or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof.

Preferred compounds of the invention include:
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;

4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
6-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-{3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-phenyl)-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-carbamoylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-carbamoylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-carbamoylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-(4-(3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4] oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl)-piperazine-1-yl)-phenyl)-amide;
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
5-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide;
or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof.

The term "physiologically functional derivative" as used herein refers to any physiologically acceptable derivative of a compound of the present invention, for example, an ester, which upon administration to a mammal, such as a human, is capable of providing (directly or indirectly) such a compound or an active metabolite thereof. Such derivatives are clear to those skilled in the art, without undue experimentation, and with reference to the teaching of Burger's Medicinal Chemistry And Drug Discovery, 5th Edition, Vol 1: Principles And Practice, which is incorporated herein by reference.

The compounds of the invention are inhibitors of MTP and are thus of use in the treatment of conditions ameliorated by an MTP inhibitor. MTP inhibitors may be

used in the treatment of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, insulin resistance, coronary heart disease, prevention of stroke, pancreatitis, hypercholesterolemia, hypertriglyceridemia, hyperlipemia, mixed dyslipidemia, post-prandial hyperlipemia, atherosclerosis and obesity.

The ability of the compounds of this invention to inhibit human MTP activity is measured by an in vitro assay where MTP transfers 3H-triolein between phosphatidylcholine liposomes. The specificity of the compounds of the invention is established by comparing the effects on apoB-100 and apoprotein A-1 production. A specificity of at least 100 is preferred.

The in vivo profile of the compounds is determined by acute oral administration of the compounds of the invention to DBA/2 mice and Wistar rats. Potency of the active compounds is evaluated by measuring plasmatic lipids (total cholesterol, triglyceride, LDL cholesterol and HDL cholesterol) and apoproteins (apoB-100, apoB-48 and apoA-1).

The compounds of the invention are potent and specific inhibitors of MTP, which furthermore exhibit good oral bioavailability and duration of action.

In a yet further or alternative aspect, there is provided a method for the treatment of conditions ameliorated by an MTP inhibitor in a mammal, including man, comprising administration of an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof. A preferred aspect of such a method is the treatment of obesity. A preferred aspect of such a method is the treatment of post-prandial hyperlipemia.

It will be appreciated that reference to treatment is intended to include prophylaxis as well as the alleviation of established symptoms. Compounds of formula (I) may be administered as the raw chemical but the active ingredient is preferably presented as a pharmaceutical formulation.

Accordingly, the invention also provides the use of a pharmaceutical composition which comprises at least one compound of formula (I) or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof and formulated for

administration by any convenient route. Such compositions are preferably in a form adapted for use in medicine, in particular human medicine, and can conveniently be formulated in a conventional manner using one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers or excipients.

Thus compounds of formula (I) may be formulated for oral, buccal, parenteral, transdermal, topical (including ophthalmic and nasal), depot or rectal administration or in a form suitable for administration by inhalation or insufflation (either through the mouth or nose).

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of, for example, tablets or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g. pregelatinised maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g. lactose, microcrystalline cellulose or calcium hydrogen phosphate); lubricants (e.g. magnesium stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g. potato starch or sodium starch glycollate); or wetting agents (e.g. sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.g. sorbitol syrup, cellulose derivatives or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (e.g. lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous vehicles (e.g. almond oil, oily esters, ethyl alcohol or fractionated vegetable oils); and preservatives (e.g. methyl or propyl-p-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid). The preparations may also contain buffer salts, flavouring, colouring and sweetening agents as appropriate.

Preparations for oral administration may be suitably formulated to give controlled release of the active compound.

For buccal administration the composition may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

For transdermal administration the compounds according to the invention may be formulated as creams, gels, ointments or lotions or as a transdermal patch. Such compositions may for example be formulated with an aqueous or oily base with the addition of suitable thickening, gelling, emulsifying, stabilising, dispersing, suspending, and/or colouring agents.

The compounds of the invention may be formulated for parenteral administration by bolus injection or continuous infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form e.g. in ampoules or in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilising and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g. sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

The compounds of the invention may be formulated for topical administration in the form of ointments, creams, gels, lotions, pessaries, aerosols or drops (e.g. eye, ear or nose drops). Ointments and creams may, for example, be formulated with an aqueous or oily base with the addition of suitable thickening and/or gelling agents. Ointments for administration to the eye may be manufactured in a sterile manner using sterilised components.

Lotions may be formulated with an aqueous or oily base and will in general also contain one or more emulsifying agents, stabilising agents, dispersing agents, suspending agents, thickening agents, or colouring agents. Drops may be formulated with an aqueous or non aqueous base also comprising one or more dispersing agents, stabilising agents, solubilising agents or suspending agents. They may also contain a preservative.

The compounds of the invention may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, e.g. containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides.

The compounds of the invention may also be formulated as depot preparations. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation (for example subcutaneously or intramuscularly) or by intramuscular injection. Thus, for

example, the compounds of the invention may be formulated with suitable polymeric or hydrophobic materials (for example as an emulsion in an acceptable oil) or ion exchange resins, or as sparingly soluble derivatives, for example, as a sparingly soluble salt.

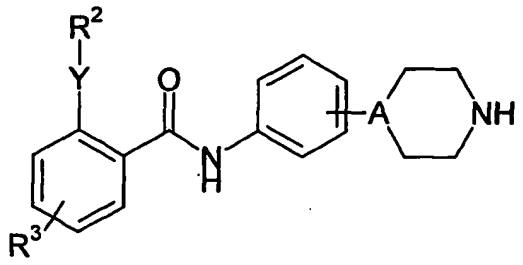
For intranasal administration, the compounds of the invention may be formulated as solutions for administration via a suitable metered or unit dose device or alternatively as a powder mix with a suitable carrier for administration using a suitable delivery device.

The compositions may contain from 0.1% upwards, e.g. 0.1 - 99% of the active material, depending on the method of administration. A proposed dose of the compounds of the invention is 0.25mg/kg to about 125mg/kg bodyweight per day e.g. 20mg/kg to 100mg/kg per day. It will be appreciated that it may be necessary to make routine variations to the dosage, depending on the age and condition of the patient and the precise dosage will be ultimately at the discretion of the attendant physician or veterinarian. The dosage will also depend on the route of administration and the particular compound selected.

The compounds of formula (I) may, if desired, be administered with one or more therapeutic agents and formulated for administration by any convenient route in a conventional manner. Appropriate doses will be readily appreciated by those skilled in the art. For example, the compounds of formula (I) may be administered in combination with an HMG CoA reductase inhibitor (statin) or a fibrate, a resin or any other hypercholesterolemic agent. Suitable fibrates include micronised fenofibrate, gemfibrozil or bezafibrate, whilst suitable statins include simvastatin, lovastatin, pravastatin, cerivastatin, atorvastatin, pitavastatin or rosuvastatin.

A compound of formula (I), or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof, may be prepared by the general methods outlined hereafter. In the following description, the groups X, Y, Z, R^1, R^2 and R^3 are as previously defined for compounds of formula (I), unless specified otherwise.

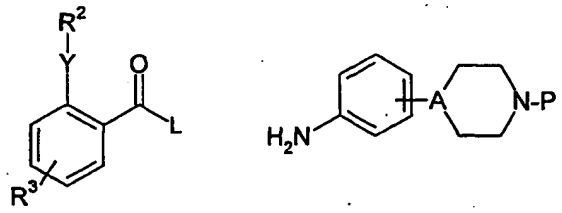
According to a general process (A), a compound of formula (I) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (II) with a compound of formula R^1-Z-X-L



(II)

where L represents a suitable halide leaving group, e.g. chloride, under standard displacement conditions, or where X is an oxo group, L may additonally represent a hydroxy group, the reaction being effected under standard acid and amine coupling conditions.

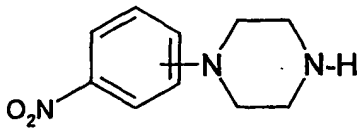
A compound of formula (II) may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula (III) with a compound of formula (IV)



(III) (IV)

where L is defined above and P is a suitable amine protecting group, e.g. tert-butoxycarbonyl (Boc), under standard coupling conditions for an acid and amine coupling, followed by deprotection of the protecting group under suitable conditions, e.g. acidic removal of a Boc group.

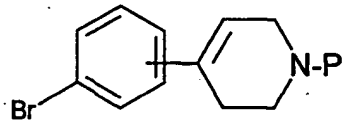
A compound of formula (IV), where A represents N, may be prepared by the two step reaction of a compound of formula (V)



(V)

comprising incorporation of the protecting group P using standard methodology followed by reduction of the nitro group, e.g. under hydrogenation conditions.

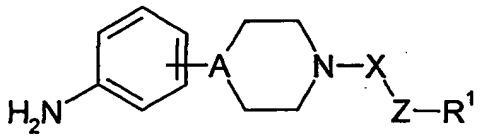
A compound of formula (IV), where A represents CH, may be prepared from a compound of formula (VI)



(VI)

by reaction with a suitable a compound of formula H_2N-P' where P' is a suitable protecting group which is labile under hydrogenation conditions, such as a benzyl group, using a suitable coupling agent or agents such as tris(dibenzylidene acetone)dipalladium, 2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (binap) and sodium tert-butoxide in a suitable solvent such as toluene, followed by removal of the protecting group and reduction of the double bond under hydrogenation conditions.

According to a second method (B), compounds of formula (I) may be prepared by reaction of compounds of formula (III) and compounds of formula (VII)

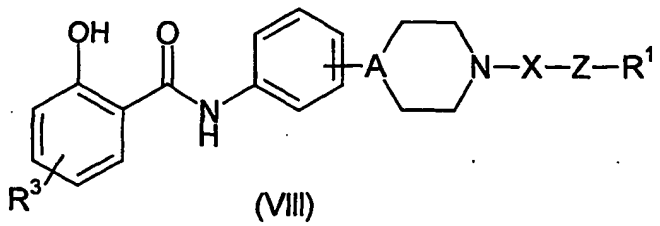


(VII)

where L is defined above, under standard coupling conditions.

Compounds of formula (VII) may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula (V) with a compound of formula R^1-Z-X-L, where L is defined above, followed by reduction of the nitro group under hydrogenation or reductive tin chloride conditions.

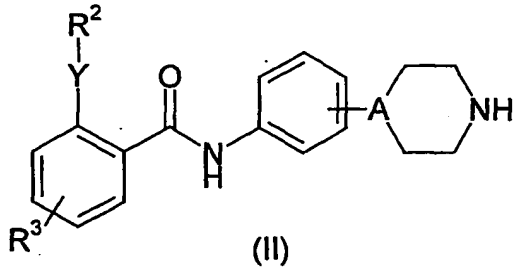
According to a third process (C), a compound of formula (I) where Y is -O-C_{1-4}alkylene- may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula (VIII) with a compound of formula R^2-C_{1-4}alkylene-L, where L is defined above,



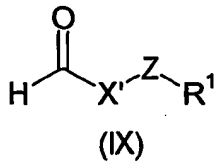
(VIII)

Compounds of formula (VIII) may be prepared according to the process outlined in process B.

According to a fourth general process (D), a compound of formula (I), where at least part of X represents an alkylene link to the piperidine or piperazine group, may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (II) with a compound of formula (IX)



(II)



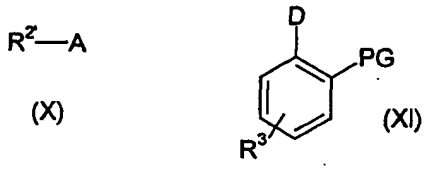
(IX)

where X' represents X minus a methylene group, under standard reductive amination conditions, e.g. using sodium triacetoxyborohydride in a solvent such as dichloroethane.

According to a fifth process (E), a compound of formula (I) may be prepared from a different compound of formula (I), using standard techniques well known in the art. For example, compounds of formula (I) where R^1 comprises a group containing an amide group may be prepared from the compound of formula (I) where the corresponding position comprises a carboxylic acid group, which in turn may be prepared from the compound of formula (I) where the corresponding

position comprises a carboxylic ester group. Well known methods in the art may be employed to facilitate the transformation of an ester to an acid and then to an amide.

A compound of formula (III), where Y is a direct link, R^2 is a phenyl or an aromatic heterocyclyl and L is a hydroxy group, may be prepared firstly by coupling a boronic acid with a suitable leaving group, represented by a compound of formula (X) and a compound of formula (XI)



(X) (XI)

where $R^{2'}$ represents phenyl or an aromatic heterocyclyl, PG represents a protected carboxylic acid and A and D represent either the boronic acid or the suitable leaving group, such as triflate or bromide, followed by deprotection of the protecting group under standard conditions, such as base removal of an ester group. Where L represents a halide leaving group, the carboxylic acid product can be treated with a suitable reagent, such as thionyl chloride, to give the corresponding chloride leaving group.

Where R^1 is a phenyl, substituted by an aromatic heterocyclyl, the aromatic heterocyclyl may be introduced by any well known methods in the art. For instance, where the substituent is a methyl substituted oxadiazolyl, this may be formed by treatment of a suitable benzamide derivative with a suitable reagent, such as dimethylacetamide dimethylacetal at elevated temperature, followed by cyclisation of the intermediate compound with hydroxylamine.

The various general methods described above may be useful for the introduction of the desired groups at any stage in the stepwise formation of the required compound, and it will be appreciated that these general methods can be combined in different ways in such multi-stage processes. The sequence of the reactions in multi-stage processes should of course be chosen so that the reaction conditions used do not affect groups in the molecule which are desired in the final product.

Compounds of formula R^1-Z-X-L, (III), (V) and (VI), (IX), (X) and (XI) are known or may be prepared by standard methods well known in the art and/or herein described.

Physiologically acceptable salts may also be prepared from other salts, including other physiologically acceptable salts, of the compound of formula (I) using conventional methods.

The compounds of formula (I) may readily be isolated in association with solvent molecules by crystallisation from or evaporation of an appropriate solvent to give the corresponding solvates.

When a specific enantiomer of a compound of general formula (I) is required, this may be obtained for example by resolution of a corresponding enantiomeric mixture of a compound of formula (I) using conventional methods.

Thus, in one example an appropriate optically active acid may be used to form salts with the enantiomeric mixture of a compound of general formula (I). The resulting mixture of isomeric salts may be separated, for example, by fractional crystallisation into the diastereoisomeric salts from which the required enantiomer of a compound of general formula (I) may be isolated by conversion into the required free base.

Alternatively, enantiomers of a compound of general formula (I) may be synthesised from the appropriate optically active intermediates using any of the general processes described herein.

The invention is further illustrated by the following intermediates and examples. All temperatures are in degrees centigrade.

Abbreviations:

MS - LCMS mass spectrography, HOBt-1-Hydroxybenzotriazole, AcOEt-Ethyl acetate, EDCI-1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride, BINAP-2,2'-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl, THF- Tetrahydrofuran, MeOH- Methanol, EtOH- Ethanol, Et_3N- Triethylamine

Intermediate 1

5-Methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

To a stirred solution of 4-methoxy-2-(trifluoro-methanesulfonyloxy)-benzoic acid methyl ester (6.28 g) in toluene (100 mL) was added LiCl (2.54 g) and $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (1.15 g). After few minutes at room temperature, a 2M solution of Na_2CO_3 (26 mL) was added followed by a solution of 4-trifluoromethylphenyl boronic acid (4.17 g) in EtOH (30 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred under reflux for 6 hours. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and the phases were separated. The organic layer was then dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with hexane/AcOEt (90/10) to give the title compound (5.7 g) as white crystals.

m.p: 93-94°C.

Simlilarly prepared were:

Intermediate 2

4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester as an oil (10 g),

GCMS: m/z 268 (M+)

from 4-methyl-2-(trifluoro-methanesulfonyloxy)-benzoic acid methyl ester (11.9 g) and 4-isopropylphenyl boronic acid (7.2 g).

Intermediate 3

5-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester as a pale yellow oil (4.2 g),

GCMS: m/z 294(M+)

from 4-methyl-2-(trifluoro-methanesulfonyloxy)-benzoic acid methyl ester (4.7 g) and 4-trifluoromethylphenyl boronic acid (3.3 g).

Intermediate 4

6-Methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester as an oil (6.8 g),

GCMS: m/z 310 (M+)

from 3-methoxy-2-(trifluoro-methanesulfonyloxy)-benzoic acid methyl ester (8.6 g) and 4-trifluoromethylphenyl boronic acid (5 g).

Intermediate 5

4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester as an oil (10 g),
GCMS: m/z 284 (M+)
from 3-methoxy-2-(trifluoro-methanesulfonyloxy)-benzoic acid methyl ester (12.2 g) and 4-isopropylphenyl boronic acid (7 g).

Intermediate 6

4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester as a colorless oil (15.3 g),
GCMS: m/z 268 (M+)
from 3-methyl-2-(trifluoro-methanesulfonyloxy)-benzoic acid methyl ester (15.7 g) and 4-isopropylphenyl boronic acid (10 g).

Intermediate 7

6-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester as a colorless oil (13.7 g),
GCMS: m/z 294 (M+)
from 3-methyl-2-(trifluoro-methanesulfonyloxy)-benzoic acid methyl ester (15.7 g) and 4-trifluoromethylphenyl boronic acid (10 g).

Intermediate 8

2-(4'-Isopropyl-5-methoxy-biphenyl-2-yl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole

To a suspension of magnesium (0.69 g) in Et_2O (5 mL) containing a trace of iodine was added dropwise a solution of 1-bromo-4-isopropyl-benzene (5.97 g) in Et_2O (50 mL). Following the addition, the mixture was heated under reflux for 1 hour. The resulting grignard solution was then carrefully added to a solution of 2-(2,4-dimethoxy-phenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole (3.52 g) in THF (60 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was then poured into saturated aqueous solution of NH_4Cl and the mixture was extracted with Et_2O, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/AcOEt (85/15) to give the title compound (3.5 g) as a pale yellow oil.

MS: m/z 324 (M+1).

Similarly prepared was :

Intermediate 9

2-(5-Chloro-4'-isopropyl-biphenyl-2-yl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole as a yellow oil (7.5 g),

MS: m/z 326 (M-1)

from 2-(4-chloro-2-methoxy-phenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole (10.2 g) and 1-bromo-4-isopropyl-benzene (17.3 g).

Intermediate 10

5'-Chloro-2'-methyl-4-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl

To a solution of 2-bromo-4-chloro-toluene (20.5 g) in toluene (100 mL) was added $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (1 g) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature under N_2 for 0.25 hours. A 2M solution of Na_2CO_3 (100 mL) was then added, followed by the dropwise addition of 4-trifluoromethylphenyl boronic acid (19 g) in MeOH (100 mL). The resulting mixture was heated under reflux for 48 hours. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and the phases were separated. The organic layer was then dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with petroleum ether/AcOEt (90/10) to give the title compound (25.3 g) as a colorless liquid.

GCMS: m/z 270 (M+).

Intermediate 11

5-Methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid

5-Methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (5.6 g) was placed in suspension in EtOH (80 mL) and a solution of NaOH (2.9 g) in water (40 mL) was added. The mixture was stirred under reflux for 2 hours and EtOH was evaporated under reduced pressure. The aqueous layer was then acidified with concentrated HCl and the resulting solid which formed was filtered, washed with water and dried to give the title compound (5.1 g) as white crystals.

m.p: 232-234°C.

Similarly prepared were:

Intermediate 12
4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid as white crystals (9 g), m.p: 109-111°C
from 4'-isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (10 g).

Intermediate 13
5-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid as white crystals (3.7 g), m.p: 176-178°C
from 5-methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (4.2 g).

Intermediate 14
6-Methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid as white crystals (2.5 g), m.p: 207-209°C
from 6-methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (6.8 g).

Intermediate 15
4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid as white crystals (8.4 g), m.p: 132-134°C
from 4'-isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (10 g).

Intermediate 16
4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid as white crystals (10 g), m.p: 145-146°C
from 4'-isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (15.3 g).

Intermediate 17
6-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid as white crystals (8.5 g), m.p: 206-208°C
from 6-methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (10 g).

Intermediate 18
4'-Isopropyl-5-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid
A solution of 2-(4'-isopropyl-5-methoxy-biphenyl-2-yl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole (3.4 g) in 4.5N HCl (200 mL) was stirred under reflux for 48 hours. The

mixture was then cooled to room temperature and was extracted with Et_2O. The organic phase was then washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (2.5 g) as an off white solid.

m.p: 188-190°C.

Similarly prepared was :

Intermediate 19

5-Chloro-4'-isopropyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid as white crystals (2.2 g), m.p: 145-147°C

from 2-(5-chloro-4'-isopropyl-biphenyl-2-yl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-oxazole (7.5 g).

Intermediate 20

5-Chloro-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid

To a solution of 5'-chloro-2'-methyl-4-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl (27 g) in a mixture of t-butanol (100 mL) and H_2O (200 mL) was added portionwise $KMnO_4$ (46.9 g) . At the end of the addition, the mixture was heated under reflux for 16 hours, cooled to room temperature and filtered on celite. The filtrate was then acidified with concentrated HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with AcOEt. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (24 g) as white crystals.

m.p: 174-176°C.

Intermediate 21

1-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-4-(4-nitro-phenyl)-piperazine

To a stirred solution of 1-(4-nitro-phenyl)-piperazine (35.9 g) and potassium carbonate (71.6 g) in acetone (500 mL) was added dropwise 3-cyano-benzyl bromide (34 g) at room temperature and the mixture was heated under reflux. After 4 hours, the salts were removed by filtration, washed with acetone and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness. The residue was taken in CH_2Cl_2 and the solution was washed with water, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The oily residue was crystallized from AcOEt/diisopropyl ether to give the title

compound (52 g) as orange crystals.
m.p: 120-122°C.

Intermediate 22
4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine
To a stirred solution of 1-(3-cyano-benzyl)-4-(4-nitro-phenyl)-piperazine (52 g) in EtOH (1.2 L) and THF (300 mL) was added portionwise $SnCl_2.2H_2O$ (145.6 g) at room temperature and the mixture was heated at 55°C for 16 hours. After evaporation of the solvents, the residue was taken in water, basified with NaOH at pH 14 and extracted with CH_2Cl_2. The organic layer was then washed with water, dried over Na_2SO_4, and evaporated. The residue was cristallized from disopropyl ether to give the title compound (40.5 g) as pale yellow crystals.
m.p: 99-101°C.

Intermediate 23
N-[4-[3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-hydroxy-benzamide
To a stirred solution of 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (2.24 g), 2-hydroxy-benzoic acid (1.08 g), HOBt (1.35 g), and Et3N (1 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (70 mL) was added at room temperature EDCI (1.9 g) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$, with brine and dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (98/2) to give the title compound (1.85 g) as a yellow solid.
m.p: 79-81°C.

Similarly prepared was :

Intermediate 24
N-[4-[3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methoxy-benzamide
as pale yellow crystals (3.4 g),
m.p: 160-162°C
from 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (4.39 g) and 2-hydroxy-3-methoxy-benzoic acid (2.56 g).

Intermediate 25

4-(4-Nitro-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

To a solution of 1-(4-nitro-phenyl)-piperazine (15.5 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (250 mL) was added Et_3N (8.3 g). The solution was cooled to 0°C and di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (17.1 g) was added portionwise. After 16 hours at room temperature, the solution was washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and brine. The organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure and the resulting solid was recrystallized from MeOH to give the title compound (21.5 g) as pale yellow crystals.

m.p: 149-151°C.

Intermediate 26

4-(3-Nitro-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

To a solution of 1-iodo-3-nitro-benzene (9 g), piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (13.5 g) and sodium tert-butoxide (9.7 g) in dioxane (150 mL) was added tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium (2 g) and tri-o-tolylphosphine (2.2 g) and the mixture was heated at reflux for 24 hours. The solution was then cooled to room temperature, taken in Et_2O and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was recrystallized from diisopropyl ether to give the title compound (6 g) as a yellow solid.

m.p: 126-128°C.

Intermediate 27

4-(4-Amino-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

A solution of 4-(4-nitro-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (21.4 g) in EtOH (250 mL) containing Pd/C 10% (0.5 g) was hydrogenated at room temperature. After 16 hours, the catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily residue was then crystallized from cyclohexane to give the title compound (17.8 g) as pink crystals.

m.p: 95-96°C.

Similarly prepared was:

Intermediate 28

4-(3-Amino-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester as an oil (2.5 g), MS: m/z 278(M+1)

from 4-(3-nitro-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (6 g).

Intermediate 29

4-{4-[(4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

Method A:

To a stirred solution of 4-(4-amino-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.38 g), 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (1.33 g), HOBt (0.81 g), and Et_3N (0.6 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) was added EDCI (1.15 g) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/AcOEt (90/10) and the resulting oily compound was crystallized from EtOH to give the title compound (2.3 g) as white crystals.

m.p: 214-215°C.

Method B:

To a stirred solution of 4-(4-amino-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (8.1 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (150 mL) was added Et_3N (3.33 g) and the mixture was cooled at 0°C. To this solution was added dropwise 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl chloride (8.53 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (80 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The organic solution was then sequentially washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$, with brine, then dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The oily residue by trituration from diisopropyl ether give the title compound (13.6 g) as white crystals.

m.p: 213-215°C.

Intermediate 30

4-{4-[(4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

To a stirred solution of 4-(4-amino-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl

ester (4.15 g), 4'-isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (3.81 g), HOBt (2.36 g), and Et_3N (1.97 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) was added EDCI (3.72 g) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$, with brine and dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the residue was crystallized from diisopropyl ether to give the title compound (4 g) as white crystals.
m.p: 173-175°C.

Similarly prepared were :

Intermediate 31
4-{4-[(4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester as white crystals (1.9 g),
m.p: 155-157°C
from 4'-isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (1.94 g) and 4-(4-amino-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (2 g).

Intermediate 32
4-{4-[(6-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester as white crystals (1.5 g),
m.p: 163-165°C
from 6-methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (2 g) and 4-(4-amino-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (2 g).

Intermediate 33
4-{4-[(4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester as white crystals (1.8 g),
m.p: 140-142°C
from 4'-isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (1.83 g) and 4-(4-amino-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (2 g).

Intermediate 34
4-{4-[2-(4-Fluoro-benzyloxy)-benzoylamino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester as white crystals (6.7 g),

m.p: 170-171°C
from 4-(4-amino-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (4.15 g) and 2-(4-fluoro-benzyloxy)-benzoic acid (3.69 g).

Intermediate 35
4-{3-[(4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester as a white solid (3.3 g),
m.p:160°C
from 4-(3-amino-phenyl)-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (2.5 g) and 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (2.5 g).

Intermediate 36
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide
To a solution of 4-{4-[(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (11.7 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (25 mL) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The mixture was then evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was taken in water. The resulting precipitate was filtered and washed with water. The resulting solid was then suspended in water, basified with a saturated solution of Na_2CO_3, and extracted with CH_2Cl_2. The organic phase was then washed with water, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated to give the title compound (9 g) as white crystals.
m.p: 119-124°C.

Intermediate 37
4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide
To a solution of 4-{4-[(4'-isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (4 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (15 mL) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The mixture was then evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was taken in water and basified with a 1N NaOH aqueous solution. The resulting precipitate was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 and the organic phase was washed with water, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated to give the title compound (3 g) as white crystals.
m.p: 131-133°C.

Similarly prepared were

Intermediate 38

4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide as white crystals (1.3 g),
m.p: 157-159°C
from 4-{4-[(4'-isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.9 g).

Intermediate 39

6-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide as white crystals (0.9 g),
m.p: 155-157°C
from 4-{4-[(6-methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.5 g).

Intermediate 40

4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide as white crystals (1.2 g),
m.p: 130°C
from 4-{4-[(4'-isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (1.8 g).

Intermediate 41

2-(4-Fluoro-benzyloxy)-N-(4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide as white crystals (3.6 g),
m.p: 143-146°C
from 4-{4-[2-(4-fluoro-benzyloxy)-benzoylamino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (6 g).

Intermediate 42

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (3-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide as white crystals (2.5 g),
m.p: 101-103°C

from 4-{3-[(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (3.3 g).

Intermediate 43

4-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

To a solution of 4-(4-bromo-phenyl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydro-pyridine (2.39 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) was added Et_3N (2 g). The solution was cooled at 0°C and di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (2.29 g) was added. After 16 hours at room temperature, the solution was washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and brine.The organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2 to give the title compound (2 g) as a white solid.
m.p: 68-70°C.

Intermediate 44

4-(4-Benzylamino-phenyl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

To a solution of 4-(4-bromo-phenyl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (0.34 g), benzylamine (0.12 g) and sodium tert-butoxide (0.13 g) in toluene (8 mL) were added tris(dibenzylidene acetone)dipalladium (2.2 mg) and Binap (4.6 mg) and the mixture was heated at 80°C for 16 hours. The solution was then cooled to room temperature, filtered and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with petroleum ether/AcOEt (90/10) and the oily residue was crystallized from diisopropyl ether to give the title compound (0.27 g) as white crystals.
m.p: 120-121°C.

Intermediate 45

4-(4-Aminophenyl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

A solution of 4-(4-benzylamino-phenyl)-3,6-dihydro-2H-pyridine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (0.27 g) in EtOH (10 mL) containing Pd/C 10% (50 mg) was hydrogenated at room temperature. After 1 hour, the catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (0.18 g) as a pale pink oil.

MS: m/z 277(M+1).

Intermediate 46

4-{4-[(4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester

To a stirred solution of 4-(4-aminophenyl)-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (0.18 g), 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (0.17 g), HOBt (0.1 g), and Et_3N (80 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added at room temperature EDCI (0.15 g) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with petroleum ether/AcOEt (70/30) to give the title compound (0.25 g) as an orange oil.

MS: m/z 523(M-1).

Intermediate 47

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperidin-4-yl-phenyl)-amide as trifluoroacetate salt

To a solution of 4-{4-[(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperidine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester (0.22 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (5 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (1 mL) and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue taken in water. The resulting precipitate was filtered, washed with water and dried to give the title compound (0.23 g) as white crystals.

m.p: 223-225°C.

Intermediate 48

3-[1,3]Dioxolan-2-yl-benzamide

To a solution of 3-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-benzonitrile (5.86 g) in a mixture of EtOH (140 mL) and H_2O (60 mL) was added sodium hydroxide (6.46 g) and the mixture was heated under reflux for 2 hours. The solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated to give the title compound (4.5 g) as a white solid.

m.p: 92-94°C.

Intermediate 49

3-(3-Methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzaldehyde

A mixture of 3-[1,3]dioxolan-2-yl-benzamide (2.3 g) and dimethylacetamide dimethylacetal (4 g) was heated under reflux for 1 hour and then evaporated to dryness. The oily residue was dissolved in dioxane (20 mL) and hydroxylamine hydrochloride (1.18 g), acetic acid (20 mL) and a 2N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (9 mL) were added and the mixture was heated at 90°C for 2 hours. After evaporation, the residue was dissolved in toluene (100 mL) and a 1N hydrochloric acid solution (50 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at reflux for 2 hours. After cooling at room temperature the organic phase was decanted, washed with water, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated to give the title compound (2.3 g) as a white solid.

m.p: 114-116°C.

Intermediate 50

[4-(4-Benzyl-piperazine-1-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester

To a solution of 4-(4-benzyl-piperazine-1-yl)-phenylamine (32 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (500 mL) containing Et_3N (18.4 mL) was added dropwise di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (28.8 g) at O°C. After 20 hours at room temperature, the solution was washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and brine. The organic phase was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (43.5 g) as a solid.

GCMS: m/z 367 (M+).

Intermediate 51

(4-Piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester

A solution of [4-(4-benzyl-piperazine-1-yl)-phenyl]-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (43.5 g) in EtOH (1 L) containing Pd/C 10% (4 g) was hydrogenated at room temperature. After 72 hours, the catalyst was removed by filtration and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. The oily residue was then purified by flash chromatography eluting with AcOEt/isopropylamine (90/10) and the solid obtained was recristallized from AcOEt to give the title compound (17.5 g) as white crystals.

m.p: 155-157°C.

Intermediate 52

(4-{4-[3-(3-Methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-phenyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester

To a solution of (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (2 g) in 1,2-dichloroethane (80 mL) was added 3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzaldehyde (1.4 g) and acetic acid (0.67 g). The solution was cooled at O°C and sodium triacetoxy borohydride (3.15 g) was added portionwise and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The solution was then washed with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$, with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (98/2) to give the title compound (2.5 g) as a white solid.

m.p: 159-161°C.

Intermediate 53

4-{4-[3-(3-Methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-phenylamine

To a stirred solution of (4-{4-[3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-phenyl)-carbamic acid tert-butyl ester (2.5 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (4 mL) was added trifluoroacetic acid (6 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. After evaporation under reduced pressure, the residue was taken in water, basified with a 1N NaOH aqueous solution and extracted with CH_2Cl_2. The organic phase was then washed with water, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The oily residue was crystallized from MeOH/H_2O to give the title compound (1.35 g) as a solid.

m.p: 106-108°C.

Intermediate 54

3-(5-Trifluoromethyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-yl)-benzaldehyde

To a stirred solution of 3-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-benzonitrile (4 g) in EtOH (130 mL) was added hydroxylamine hydrochloride (7.9 g) and potassium carbonate (15.7 g) and the mixture was refluxed for 4 hours. The hot mixture was filtered and the remaining solids were washed with EtOH and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure.The crude amidoxime (4.2 g) was dissolved in trifluoroacetic acid (20 mL) and Et_3N (2 g) was added and the mixture was stirred at room

temperature for 3 hours. The solution was evaporated to dryness and the residue was extracted with CH_2Cl_2. The organic phase was washed with water, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The residue was then dissolved in toluene (100 mL) and 1N aqueous hydrochloric acid (30 mL) was added and the mixture was heated at reflux for 1 hour. The mixture was cooled to room temperature, the organic phase was decanted and washed with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2 to give the title compound (2 g) as a pale yellow oil.

GCMS: m/z 242 (M^+).

Example 1

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide (Method 1)

To a stirred solution of 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (0.29 g), 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (0.26 g), HOBt (0.16 g), and Et_3N (0.12 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) was added at room temperature EDCI (0.23 g) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/AcOEt (90/10) and the solid obtained was recrystallized from EtOH to give the title compound (0.48 g) as white crystals.

m.p: 149-150°C.

Analysis for $C_{32}H_{27}F_3N_4O$ Calculated: C,71.10; H,5.03; N,10.36;
Found: C,70.82; H,5.35; N,10.19%.

Example 2

4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide

To a stirred solution of 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (150 mg), 4'-isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (127 mg), HOBt (87 mg), and Et_3N (64 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added at room temperature EDCI (124 mg) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and

dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the oily residue was crystallized from EtOH to give the title compound (160 mg) as white crystals.

m.p: 167-169°C.

Analysis for C35H36N4O Calculated: C,79.51;H,6.86;N,10.60;
Found: C,79.41;H,6.61;N,10.81%.

Example 3

4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide

To a stirred solution of 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (400 mg), 4'-isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (444 mg), HOBt (222 mg), and Et_3N (166 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) was added at room temperature EDCI (315 mg) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (95/5) to give the title compound (279 mg) as white crystals.

m.p: 179°C.

Analysis for C35H36N4O2(0.5H_2O) Calculated:C,75.92;H,6.73;N,10.12;
Found: C,75.65;H,6.48;N,10.35%.

Example 4

4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide

To a stirred solution of 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (400 mg), 4'-isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (418 mg), HOBt (222 mg), and Et_3N (166 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) was added at room temperature EDCI (315 mg) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (98/2) and crystallized from AcOEt to give the title compound (304 mg) as white crystals.

m.p: 137°C.

Analysis for C35H36N4O Calculated: C,79.51;H,6.86;N,10.60;
Found: C,79.31;H,6.36;N,10.78%.

Example 5

6-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide

To a stirred solution of 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (400 mg), 6-methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (460 mg), HOBt (222 mg), and Et_3N (166 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) was added at room temperature EDCI (315 mg) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (98/2) and crystallized from AcOEt to give the title compound (122 mg) as white crystals.

m.p: 192°C

Analysis for C33H29F3N4O Calculated :C,71.47 ;H,5.27 ;N,10.10 ;
Found : C,71.32 ;H,5.23 ;N,10.17%.

Example 6

4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-{3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-phenyl)-amide

To a stirred solution of (4-{4-[3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-phenylamine (175 mg), 4'-isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (127 mg), HOBt (87 mg), and Et_3N (67 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) was added at room temperature EDCI (124 mg) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (98/2) and crystallized from CH_2Cl_2/diisproyl ether to give the title compound (110 mg) as white crystals.

m.p: 145-147°C

Analysis for C37H39N5O2 Calculated: C,75.87;H,6.71;N,11.96;
Found: C,75.79;H,7.02;N,11.81%.

Similarly prepared were :

Example 7

5-Chloro-4'-isopropyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (280 mg),
m.p: 188-190°C
from 5-chloro-4'-isopropyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (274 mg) and 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (292 mg).
Analysis for C34H33ClN4O Calculated: C,74.37;H,6.06;N,10.20;
Found: C,74.56;H,6.20;N,10.05%.

Example 8

6-Methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (225 mg),
m.p: 215-217°C
from 6-methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (150 mg) and 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (150 mg).
Analysis for C33H29F3N4O2 ($0.4H_2O$) Calculated: C,68.60;H,5.20;N,9.70;
Found: C,68.50;H,5.19;N,9.56%.

Example 9

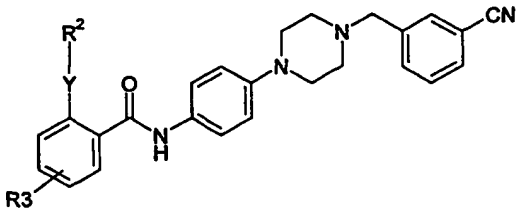
5-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (240 mg),
m.p: 166-168°C.
from 5-methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (210 mg) and 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (219 mg).
Analysis for C33H29F3N4O Calculated: C,71.47;H,5.27;N,10.10;
Found: C,71.89;H,5.72;N,10.18%.

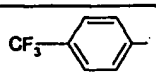
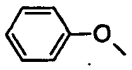
Example 10

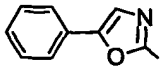
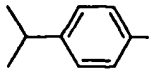
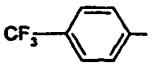
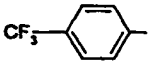
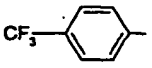
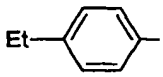
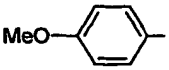
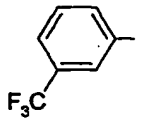
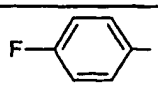
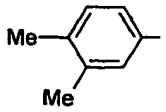
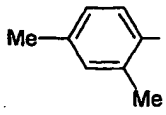
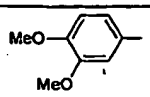
5-Chloro-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (0.25 g),
m.p: 164-165°C.
from 5-chloro-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (0.19 g) and 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (0.18 g).

Analysis for C32H26ClF3N4O(0.5 H2O) Calculated: C,65.81; H,4.66; N,9.59;
Found: C,65.49; H,4.79; N,9.75%.

Similarly prepared were:



Example	-Y-R^2	R^3	Molecular formula : CHN calc : CHN found : or mass spec m/z	m.p.°C
Ex 11	Ph	H	C31H28N4O(1.2 H_2O) C,75.34; H,6.20; N,11.34; C,75.07; H, 5.97; N,11.24%.	169-171
Ex 12	Ph	5-OMe	C32H30N4O2 C,76.47; H,6.02; N,11.15 ; C,76.71; H,5.90; N,10.95%.	159-161
Ex 13		4-Cl	C32H26ClF3N4O C,66.84; H,4.56; N,9.74; C,66.31; H, 4.68; N,9.75%.	143-145
Ex 14		H	C31H28N4O2(0.5H_2O) C,74.83; H,5.87; N,11.26; C,74.59; H,5.68; N,11.63%.	133-134

Ex 15		H	C34H29N5O2(0.5H_2O) C,74.43; H,5.51; N,12.76; C,74.07; H,5.36; N,12.70%.	209-211
Ex 16		H	515(M+1)	133-135
Ex 17		5-OMe	571(M+1)	160-164
Ex18		4-Me	555(M+1)	120-124
Ex19		4-OMe	571(M+1)	151-155
Ex20		H	501(M+1)	118-122
Ex21		H	503(M+1)	124-128
Ex22		H	541(M+1)	117-121
Ex23		H	491(M+1)	200-202
Ex24		H	501(M+1)	140-144
Ex25		H	501(M+1)	72-76
Ex26		H	533(M+1)	116-120

Example 27

N-[4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-benzyloxy)-benzamide

To a stirred suspension of N-[4-[3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-

hydroxy-benzamide (0.309 g) and K_2CO_3 (0.135 g) in acetone (10 mL) was added dropwise 4-trifluoromethyl-benzyl chloride (0.14 g) and the mixture was heated at reflux. After 16 hours, the mixture was cooled at room temperature, the salts were removed by filtration, washed with acetone and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced presssure. The residue was then purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/AcOEt (85/15) and the white solid obtained was recrystallized from EtOH to give the title compound (0.31 g) as white crystals.

m.p: 190-191°C.

Analysis for C33H29F3N4O2 Calculated: C,69.46; H,5.12; N,9.82;
Found: C,69.49; H,5.03; N,9.80%.

Example 28

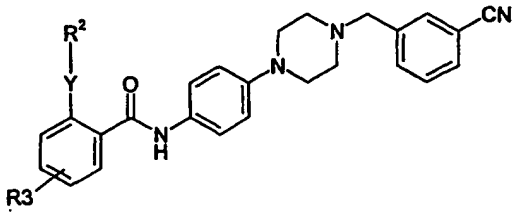
N-[4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-3-methoxy-2-(4-trifluoromethyl-benzyloxy)-benzamide

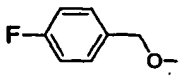
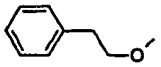
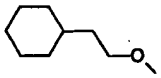
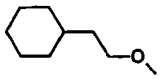
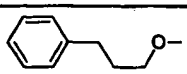
To a stirred suspension of N-[4-[3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-hydroxy-3-methoxy-benzamide (0.33 g) and K_2CO_3 (0.134 g) in acetone (15 mL) was added dropwise 4-trifluoromethyl-benzyl chloride (0.146 g) and the mixture was heated at reflux. After 16 hours, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, the salts were removed by filtration, washed with acetone and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced presssure. The residue was then crystallized from EtOH to give the title compound (0.29 g) as pale yellow crystals.

m.p: 118-119.5°C.

Analysis for C34H31F3N4O3 Calculated: C,67.99; H,5.20; N,9.33;
Found: C,67.98; H,5.07; N,9.32%.

Similarly prepared were:



Example	Y-R^2	R^3	Molecular formula : CHN calc : CHN found :	m.p.°C
Ex 29		3-OMe	C33H31FN4O3 C,71.98; H,5.67; N,10.18; C,72.50; H,5.68; N,10.06%.	118-120
Ex 30		3-OMe	C34H34N4O3 C,74.70 ;H,6.27 ;N,10.25 ; C,74.73 ;H,6.37 ;N,10.10%.	140-142
Ex 31		3-OMe	C34H40N4O3 C,73.88 ;H,7.29 ;N,10.14 ; C,74.30 ;H,6.91 ;N,9.97%.	102-104
Ex 32		H	C33H38N4O2 C,75.83 ;H,7.33 ;N,10.72 ; C,76.34 ;H,7.19 ;N,10.52%.	119-121
Ex 33		3-OMe	C35H36N4O3 C,74.98 ;H,6.47 ;N,9.99 ; C,74.57 ;H,6.42 ;N,9.70%.	134-136

Example 34

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide-(Method 2)

To a solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.58 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (35 mL) containing Et_3N (0.152 g) was added 3-cyano-benzyl bromide (0.267 g) and the mixture was heated at reflux for 2 hours. The solution was washed with water, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with

CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (98/2) and the solid obtained was recrystallized from MeOH/H_2O to give the title compound (0.67 g) as white crystals.
m.p: 153-155°C.
Analysis for C32H27F3N4O Calculated: C,71.10; H,5.03 ; N,10.36;
Found: C,70.86; H,4.98; N,10.27%.

Example 35
N-4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-2-(4-fluoro-benzyloxy)-benzamide
To a solution of 2-(4-fluoro-benzyloxy)-N-(4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide (0.31 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) containing Et_3N (84 mg) was added 3-cyano-benzyl bromide (0.147 g) and the mixture was heated at reflux for 2 hours. The solution was washed with water, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The residue was crystallized from diisopropy ether to give the title compound (0.21 g) as white crystals.
m.p: 114-116°C.
Analysis for C32H29FN4O2 C,73.83 ;H,5.61;N,10.76;
C,74.10;H,5.89;N,10.68%.

Example 36
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [3-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide
To a solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (3-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.5 g) in acetone (20 mL) containing K_2CO_3 (0.19 g) was added 3-cyano-benzyl bromide (0.23 g) and the mixture was heated at reflux for 2 hours. The solution was cooled at room temperature and the salts were removed by filtration, washed with acetone and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure The residue was purified by crystallization from AcOEt to give the title compound (0.17 g) as white crystals.
m.p: 170-172°C.
Analysis for C32H27F3N4O Calculated: C,71.10; H,5.03 ; N,10.36;
Found: C,70.69; H,5.15; N,10.18%.

Example 37
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-carbamoylmethyl-piperazin-1-

yl)-phenyl]-amide

To a solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.31 g) in acetone (10 mL) containing K_2CO_3 (0.31 g) was added 2-bromo-acetamide (0.124 g) and the mixture was heated at reflux for 3 hours. After cooling at room temperature the salts were removed by filtration, washed with acetone and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (95/5) and the solid obtained was recrystallized from EtOH to give the title compound (0.23 g) as white crystals.

m.p: 226-228°C.

Analysis for C26H25F3N4O2 Calculated: C,64.72;H,5.22;N,11.61 ;
Found: C,64.69 ;H,5.45 ;N,11.59%.

Example 38

4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-carbamoylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide

To a solution of 4'-isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (214 mg) in acetone (20 mL) containing K_2CO_3 (206 mg) was added 2-bromo-acetamide (100 mg) and the mixture was heated at reflux for 16 hours. After cooling at room temperature the salts were removed by filtration, washed with acetone and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (92/8) and the solid obtained was recrystallized from CH_2Cl_2/diisopropyl ether to give the title compound (120 mg) as white crystals.

m.p: 207-209°C

Analysis for C29H34N4O3 Calculated: C,71.58;H,7.04;N,11.51;
Found : C,71.68;H,6.47;N,11.44%.

Example 39

4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-carbamoylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide

To a solution of 4'-isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (206 mg) in acetone (20 mL) containing K_2CO_3 (206 mg) was added 2-bromo-acetamide (100 mg) and the mixture was heated at reflux for 16 hours. After cooling at room temperature the salts were removed by filtration,

washed with acetone and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (93/7) and the solid obtained was recrystallized from CH_2Cl_2/diisopropyl ether to give the title compound (190 mg) as white crystals.
m.p: 181-183°C
Analysis for C29H34N4O2 Calculated :C,74.01;H,7.28;N,11.91;
Found: C,73.87;H,6.69;N,11.84%.

Similarly prepared were:

Example 40
6-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-carbamoylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (100 mg),
m.p: 196-198°C
from 6-methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (220 mg) and 2-bromo-acetamide (100 mg).
Analysis for C27H27F3N4O2(0.25H_2O) Calculated: C,64.73;H,5.53;N,11.18;
Found: C,64.44;H,4.93;N,10.98%.

Example 41
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-cyanomethyl-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (1.3 g),
m.p: 244-246°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (2.12 g) and chloro-acetonitrile (396 mg).
Analysis for C26H23F3N4O (0.25H_2O) Calculated: C,66.59;H,5.05;N,11.95;
Found: C,66.51;H,4.89;N,11.81%.

Example 42
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (5.1 g),
m.p: 167-169°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (4.25 g) and bromo-acetic acid ethyl ester (1.83 g).
Analysis for C28H28F3N3O3 Calculated: C,65.74;H,5.52;N,8.21;

Found: C,65.76;H,5.09;N,8.16%.

Example 43
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(2-ethoxy-ethyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (210 mg),
m.p: 176-178°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (318 mg) and 1-bromo-2-ethoxy-ethane (126 mg).
Analysis for C28H30F3N3O2 Calculated: C,67.59;H,6.08;N,8.45;
Found: C,67.63;H,6.05;N,8.49%.

Example 44
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3-hydroxy-propyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (160 mg),
m.p: 208-210°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (318 mg) and 3-bromo-propan-1-ol (125 mg).
Analysis for $C27H28F3N3O2(0.5H_2O)$ Calculated: C,65.84;H,5.93;N,8.53;
Found: C,65.66;H,6.23;N,8.40%.

Example 45
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (240 mg),
m.p: 198-200°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (297 mg) and 4-bromo-1,1,1-trifluoro-butane (143 mg).
Analysis for $C28H27F6N3O\ (0.5H_2O)$ Calculated: C,61.76;H,5.18;N,7.72;
Found: C,61.53;H,4.88;N,7.55%.

Example 46
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3-methyl-but-2-enyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (180 mg),
m.p: 203-205°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (318 mg) and 1-bromo-3-methyl-but-2-ene (122 mg).

Analysis for $C_{29}H_{30}F_3N_3O(0.4H_2O)$ Calculated: C,69.56;H,6.20;N,8.39;
Found: C,69.34;H,5.62;N,8.55%.

Example 47

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3-cyano-4-fluoro-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (440 mg),
m.p: 168-170°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (425 mg) and 3-cyano-4-fluoro-benzyl bromide (214 mg).
Analysis for $C_{32}H_{26}F_4N_4O$ Calculated: C,68.81;H,4.69;N,10.03;
Found: C,68.83;H,4.55;N, 9.98%.

Example 48

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3,4-methylenedioxy-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (180 mg),
m.p: 189-191°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (318 mg) and 3,4-methylenedioxy-benzyl chloride (140 mg).
Analysis for $C_{32}H_{28}F_3N_3O_3$ Calculated: C,68.68;H,5.04;N,7.51;
Found: C,68.44;H,5.04;N,7.54%.

Example 49

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3-nitro-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as pale yellow crystals (900 mg),
m.p: 152-154°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (1.06 g) and 3-nitro-benzyl bromide (538 mg).
Analysis for $C_{31}H_{27}F_3N_4O_3$ Calculated: C,66.42;H,4.85;N,9.99;
Found: C,66.02;H,5.03;N,9.95%.

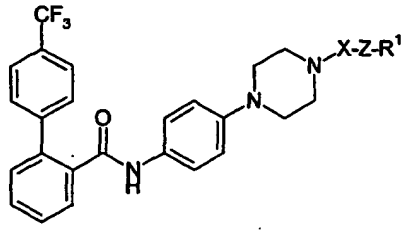
Example 50

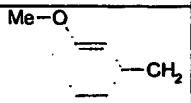
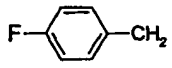
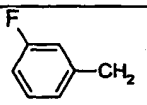
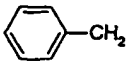
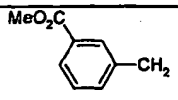
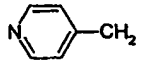
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid {4-[4-(3-carbamoyl-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl}-amide as white cystals (1.5 g),
m.p: 199-201°C

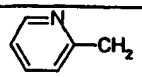
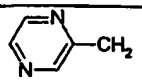
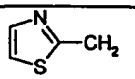
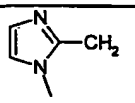
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (1.7 g) and 3-chloromethyl-benzamide (676 mg).

Analysis for C32H29F3N4O2 Calculated: C,68.81;H,5.23;N,10.03;
Found: C,68.84;H,5.52;N,9.99%.

Similarly prepared were:



Example	-X-Z-R^1	Molecular formula : CHN calc : CHN found :	m.p.°C
Ex 51		C32H30F3N3O2(1H_2O) C,68.19; H,5.72; N,7.46 ; C,68.39; H,6.03; N, 7.07%.	168-170
Ex 52		C31H27F4N3O C,69.78; H,5.10; N,7.88 ; C,69.37; H,5.17; N,7.84%.	198-200
Ex 53		C31H27F4N3O(0.6H_2O) C,68.40; H,5.22; N,7.72 ; C,68.39; H,5.14; N,7.70%.	189-190.5
Ex 54		C31H28F3N3O(0.2H_2O) C,71.72; H,5.51; N,8.09; C,71.43; H,5.51; N,8.02%.	191-193
Ex 55		C33H30F3N3O3 C,69.10; H,5.27; N,7.33; C,68.70; H,5.13; N,7.10%.	190-192
Ex 56		C30H27F3N4O C,69.76; H,5.27; N,10.85; C,69.67; H,5.28; N,10.86%.	194-196

Example	-X-Z-R¹	Molecular formula : CHN calc : CHN found :	m.p.°C
Ex 57		C30H27F3N4O(0.5H_2O) C,68.56; H,5.37; N,10.66; C,68.46; H,5.21; N, 10.58%.	168-170
Ex 58		C29H26F3N5O C,67.30; H,5.06; N,13.53; C,66.84; H,5.07; N,13.30%.	183-185
Ex 59		C28H25F3N4OS(0.25H_2O) C,63.80; H,4.88; N,10.63 ; C,63.69; H,4.97; N,10.65%.	187-189
Ex 60		C29H28F3N5O C,67.04; H,5.43; N,13.48 ; C,66.52; H,5.64; N, 13.28%.	118-120

Example 61

4'-Isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-(4-(3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4] oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl)-piperazine-1-yl)-phenyl)-amide

To a solution of 4'-isopropyl-6-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (309 mg) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 mL) was added 3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzaldehyde (154 mg) and acetic acid (67 mg). The solution was cooled at O°C and sodium triacetoxy borohydride (317 mg) was added portionwise and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The solution was then washed with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$, with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (98/2) and the solid obtained was recrystallized from CH_2Cl_2/hexane to give the title compound (140 mg) as white crystals.

m.p: 74°C

Analysis for C37H39N5O2(0.5H_2O) Calculated: C,74.72;H,6.78;N,11.78;
Found: C,74.39;H,6.74;N,11.73%.

Example 62

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide

To a solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (310 mg) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 mL) was added 1H-pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (95 mg) and acetic acid (67 mg). The solution was cooled at O°C and sodium triacetoxy borohydride (317 mg) was added portionwise and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The solution was then washed with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$, with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (95/5) and the solid obtained was recrystallized from EtOH to give the title compound (180 mg) as white crystals.

m.p: 191-193°C

Analysis for $C_{29}H_{27}F_3N_4O$ Calculated: C,69.04;H,5.39;N,11.10;
Found: C,69.56;H,5.80;N,11.06%.

Example 63

4'-Isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide

To a solution of 4'-isopropyl-5-methyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (290 mg) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 mL) was added 1H-pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (68 mg) and acetic acid (67 mg). The solution was cooled at O°C and sodium triacetoxy borohydride (317 mg) was added portionwise and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The solution was then washed with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$, with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (98/2) and the solid obtained was recrystallized from MeOH to give the title compound (60 mg) as white crystals.

m.p: 185-187°C

Analysis for $C_{32}H_{36}N_4O$ Calculated: C,78.02;H,7.36 ;N,11.37;
Found: C,78.35;H,7.11;N,11.27%.

Example 64

5-Methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1H-pyrrol-2-

ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide

To a solution of 5-methyl-4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (329 mg) in 1,2-dichloroethane (20 mL) was added 1H-pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (86 mg) and acetic acid (54 mg). The solution was cooled at O°C and sodium triacetoxy borohydride (238 mg) was added portionwise and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The solution was then washed with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$, with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (95/5) and the oily residue obtained was crystallized from diisopropyl ether to give the title compound (210 mg) as white crystals.

m.p: 196-198°C

Analysis for $C30H29F3N4O(0.5H_2O)$ Calculated: C,68.30;H,5.73;N,10.62;
Found: C,68.05;H,6.03;N,10.36%.

Similarly prepared were :

Example 65

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-propyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (160 mg),

m.p: 207-209°C

from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.31 g) and propionaldehyde (64 mg).

Analysis for C27H28F3N3O Calculated:C,69.36;H,6.04;N,8.99;
Found: C,69.47;H,6.12;N,8.86%.

Example 66

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(3-acetyl-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (235 mg),

m.p: 181-183°C.

from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.31 g) and 3-acetyl-benzaldehyde (122 mg).

Analysis for $C33H30F3N3O2(0.25H_2O)$ Calculated: C,70.51;H,5.47;N,7.48;
Found: C,70.41;H,5.12;N,7.40%.

Example 67

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-furan-2-ylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as a pale yellow solid (180 mg),
m.p: 173-175°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.31 g) and furan-2-carboxaldehyde (106 mg).
Analysis for C29H26F3N3O2 Calculated: C,68.90;H,5.18;N,8.31;
Found: C,69.00;H,5.31;N,8.17%.

Example 68

4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (230 mg),
m.p: 195-197°C
from 4'-isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.3 g) and 1H-pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (68.5 mg).
Analysis for C32H36N4O2 Calculated: C,75.56;H,7.13;N,11.01;
Found: C,75.79;H,7.16;N,11.03%.

Example 69

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-(1-methyl-1H-pyrrol-2-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (150 mg),
m.p: 177-179°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.31 g) and 1-methyl-1H-pyrrole-2-carboxaldehyde (109 mg).
Analysis for C30H29F3N4O ($1H_2O$) Calculated: C,67.15;H,5.82;N,10.44;
Found: C,67.45;H,5.70;N,10.51%.

Example 70

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-thiophen-2-ylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as a yellow solid (150 mg),
m.p: 181-183°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.31 g) and thiophene-2-carboxaldehyde (126 mg).
Analysis for C29H26F3N3OS ($1.25H_2O$) Calculated: C,64.01;H,5.28;N,7.72;
Found: C,64.05;H,5.04;N,7.72%.

Example 71

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid {4-[4-(1H-pyrazole-3-ylmethyl)-piperazine-1-yl]-phenyl}-amide as white crystals (210 mg),
m.p: 194-196°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.31 g) and 1H-pyrazole –3-carboxaldehyde (79 mg).
MS: m/z 506(M+1).

Example 72

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-thiophen-3-ylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide as white crystals (170 mg),
m.p: 187-189°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.31 g) and thiophene-3-carboxaldehyde (112 mg).
Analysis for C29H26F3N3OS Calculated: C,66.78;H,5.02;N,8.06;
Found: C,67.10;H,5.40;N,8.01%.

Example 73

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid {4-[4-(5-fluoro-1H-indol-3-ylmethyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl}-amide as white crystals (190 mg),
m.p: 168-170°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (318 mg) and 5-fluoro-1H-indole-3-carboxaldehyde (135 mg).
Analysis for C33H28F4N4O ($0.5H_2O$) Calculated: C,68.15 ;H,5.03;N,9.63;
Found: C,67.97;H,5.09;N,9.43%.

Example 74

4'-Isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-(4-(3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzyl)-piperazine-1-yl)-phenyl)-amide as white crystals (300 mg),
m.p: 180-182°C
from 4'-isopropyl-6-methoxy-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.32 g) and 3-(3-methyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-5-yl)-benzaldehyde (154 mg).

Analysis for C37H39N5O3(0.5H_2O) Calculated: C,72.76;H,6.60;N,11.47;
Found: C,72.80;H,6.59;N,11.31%.

Example 75

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-{4-[3-(5-trifluoromethyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-yl)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-phenyl)-amide as white crystals (240 mg),
m.p: 188-190°C
from 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.31 g) and 3-(5-trifluoromethyl-[1,2,4]oxadiazol-3-yl)-benzaldehyde (198 mg).
Analysis for C34H27F6N5O2 Calculated: C,62.67;H,4.18;N,10.75;
Found: C,62.09;H,4.65;N,10.56%.

Example 76

(4-{4-[(4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazin-1-yl)-acetic acid

To a solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide (4.6 g) in EtOH (80 mL) was added 1N sodium hydroxide and the mixture was stirred under reflux for 2 hours. The solution was cooled at room temperature, acidified with concentrated HCl and evaporated to dryness. The solid residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH/Et_3N (70/30/0.2) and the solid was recrystallized from EtOH to give the title compound (4.2 g) as white crystals.
m.p: 195-197°C.

Example 77

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-{[(biphenyl-3-ylmethyl)-carbamoyl]-methyl}-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide

To a stirred solution of (4-{4-[(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazin-1-yl)-acetic acid (241 mg), biphenyl-3-yl-methylamine (95 mg), HOBt (87 mg), and Et_3N (202 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) was added EDCI (125 mg) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the residue was

purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (97/3) and the solid obtained was recrystallized from EtOH to give the title compound (180 mg) as white crystals.
m.p: 165-167°C.
Analysis for C39H35F3N4O2 Calculated: C,72.21;H,5.44;N,8.64;
Found: C,71.94;H,5.66;N,8.53%.

Example 78
3-(4-{4-[(4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-benzoic acid
To a solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-carbomethoxy-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide (1.6 g) in EtOH (100 mL) was added 1N sodium hydroxide (5.6 mL) and the mixture was stirred under reflux for 16 hours. The solution was cooled at room temperature and acidified with IN hydrochloric acid (5.6 mL). The white precipitate obtained was filtered and recristallized from EtOH to give the title compound (1.4 g) as white crystals.
m.p: 225-227°C.

Example 79
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-{4-[3-(2,2,2-trifluoro-ethylcarbamoyl)-benzyl]-piperazin-1-yl}-phenyl)-amide
To a stirred solution of 3-(4-{4-[(4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carbonyl)-amino]-phenyl}-piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-benzoic acid (279 mg), 2,2,2-trifluoro-ethylamine (74 mg), HOBt (85 mg), and Et_3N (63 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added EDCI (125 mg) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 48 hours. The organic solution was then washed with water, with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$ and dried over Na_2SO_4. After filtration and evaporation of the filtrate, the residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (97/3) and the solid obtained was recrystallized from CH2Cl2/diisopropyl ether to give the title compound (190 mg) as white crystals.
m.p: 205-207°C.
Analysis for C34H30F6N4O2 Calculated: C,63.75;H,4.72;N,8.75;
Found: C,63.65;H,4.95;N,8.63%.

Example 80

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzoyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide

To a stirred solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.318 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL) containing Et_3N (79 mg) was added dropwise 3-cyano-benzoyl chloride (0.129 g) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The solution was then washed with water, with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The residue was then purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/AcOEt (80/20) and the solid obtained was recrystallized from AcOEt to give the title compound (0.29 g) as white crystals.

m.p: 178.5-180°C.

Analysis for C32H25F3N4O2 Calculated:C,69.31; H,4.54; N,10.10;
Found: C,69.49; H,4.63; N,10.08%.

Example 81

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-acetyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide

A solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (212 mg) in acetic anhydride (10 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The solution was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the residue was dissolved in CH_2Cl_2 and washed with a saturated solution of $NaHCO_3$, with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The oily residue was crystallized from AcOEt to give the title compound (130 mg) as white crystals.

m.p: 175-176.5°C

Analysis for C26H24F3N3O2 Calculated: C,66.80;H,5.17;N,8.99;
Found: C,66.69;H,5.15;N,8.87%.

Example 82

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzenesulfonyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide

To a stirred solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (0.318 g) in CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) containing Et_3N (90 mg) was added dropwise 3-cyano-benzenesulfonyl chloride (0.179 g) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 48 hours. The solution was then washed

with water, with brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The residue was then purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2 to give the title compound (0.39 g) as a white solid.
m.p: 223°C.
Analysis for C31H25F3N4O3S(0.5H2O) Calculated: C,62.10; H,4.37; N,9.34;
Found: C,62.03; H,4.55; N,9.11%.

Example 83
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-(4-methanesulfonyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl]-amide
To a solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperazin-1-yl-phenyl)-amide (318 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) containing Et_3N (91 mg) was added methanesulfonyl chloride (70 µL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. The solution was washed with water, with brine and dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated. The solid obtained was recrystallized from CH_3CN to give the title compound (170 mg) as white crystals.
m.p: 254-256°C.
Analysis for C25H24F3N3O3S Calculated: C,59.63;H,4.80;N,8.34;
Found: C,59.58;H,5.10;N,8.57%.

Example 84
4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[1-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperidin-4-yl]-phenyl]-amide
To a solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid (4-piperidin-4-yl-phenyl)-amide trifluoroacetate salt (0.23 g) in acetone (10 mL) containing K_2CO_3 (0.18 g) was added 3-cyano-benzyl bromide (0.086 g) and the mixture was heated at reflux. After 16 hours, the mixture was cooled at room temperature, the salts were removed by filtration, washed with acetone and the filtrate was evaporated under reduced presssure. The residue was purified by flash chromatography eluting with CH_2Cl_2/MeOH (98/2) and the oily residue was crystallized from diisopropyl ether to give the title compound (0.13 g) as white crystals.
m.p: 124-126°C.
Analysis for C33H28F3N3O Calculated: C,73.45;H,5.23;N,7.79;
Found: C,73.43;H,5.56;N,7.91%.

Example 85

N-{4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl}-2-pyrrol-1-yl-benzamide as a pale yellow solid (426 mg),

m.p: 174°C

from 2-pyrrol-1-yl-benzoic acid (538 mg) and 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (700 mg).

Analysis for C29H27N5O Calculated: C,75.46;H,5.90;N,15.17;
Found: C,75.09 ;H,6.07 ;N,15.15%.

Example 86

N-{4-[4-(3-Cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl}-2-pyridin-2-yl-benzamide as white crystals (200 mg),

m.p: 169-171°C

from 2-pyridin-2-yl-benzoic acid (199 mg) and 4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenylamine (292 mg).

Analysis for C30H27N5O Calculated: C,76.09;H,5.75;N,14.79;
Found: C,76.04;H,5.94;N,14.47.

Example 87

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide citrate salt

To a solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide (0.2 g) in MeOH (15 mL) was added citric acid (71 mg) and the resulting solution was stirred at room temperature. The solution was then evaporated to dryness and the solid was triturated in Et_2O, filtered and dried to give the title compound (0.15 g) as a white powder.

m.p: 120°C.

Example 88

4'-Trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide hydrochloride salt

To a solution of 4'-trifluoromethyl-biphenyl-2-carboxylic acid [4-[4-(3-cyano-benzyl)-piperazin-1-yl]-phenyl]-amide (0.2 g) in AcOEt (25 mL) was added 1N hydrochloric acid (0.9 mL) and the resulting solution was stirred at room

temperature for 1.5 hours. The solution was then evaporated to dryness and the solid was recrystallized from AcOEt/hexane to give the title compound (0.18 g) as a white powder.
m.p: 165°C.

Biological Assay

The human MTP activity assay was established using SPA technology. Donor liposomes were prepared with 3H-triolein and phosphatidylcholine, while acceptor liposomes contained biotinylated phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphatidylcholine. The MTP-mediated 3H-triolein transfer onto acceptor liposomes was allowed by a 25 min incubation at 37°C, and quantified by the addition of streptavidin-SPA beads.

Example	MTP (nM)
1	0.9
2	0.3
3	0.2
4	0.2
5	0.2
6	0.3
37	8
38	0.3
39	0.3
61	0.2
62	0.3
63	0.7
64	0.26

Tablet compositions

The following compositions A and B can be prepared by wet granulation of ingredients (a) to (c) and (a) to (d) with a solution of povidone, followed by addition of the magnesium stearate and compression.

Composition A

		mg/tablet	mg/tablet
(a)	Active ingredient	250	250
(b)	Lactose B.P.	210	26
(c)	Sodium Starch Glycollate	20	12
(d)	Povidone B.P.	15	9
(e)	Magnesium Stearate	5	3
		500	300

Composition B

		mg/tablet	mg/tablet
(a)	Active ingredient	250	250
(b)	Lactose 150	150	-
(c)	Avicel PH 101	60	26
(d)	Sodium Starch Glycollate	20	12
(e)	Povidone B.P.	15	9
(f)	Magnesium Stearate	5	3
		500	300

Composition C

	mg/tablet
Active ingredient	100
Lactose	200
Starch	50
Povidone	5
Magnesium Stearate	4
	359

The following compositions D and E can be prepared by direct compression of the admixed ingredients. The lactose used in composition E is of the direct compression type.

Composition D

	mg/tablet
Active ingredient	250
Magnesium Stearate	4

Pregelatinised Starch NF15	146
	400

Composition E

	mg/tablet
Active ingredient	250
Magnesium Stearate	5
Lactose	145
Avicel	100
	500

Composition F (Controlled release composition)

		mg/tablet
(a)	Active ingredient	500
(b)	Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (Methocel K4M Premium)	112
(c)	Lactose B.P.	53
(d)	Povidone B.P.C.	28
(e)	Magnesium Stearate	7
		700

The composition can be prepared by wet granulation of ingredients (a) to (c) with a solution of povidone, followed by addition of the magnesium stearate and compression.

Composition G (Enteric-coated tablet)

Enteric-coated tablets of Composition C can be prepared by coating the tablets with 25mg/tablet of an enteric polymer such as cellulose acetate phthalate, polyvinylacetate phthalate, hydroxypropylmethyl- cellulose phthalate, or anionic polymers of methacrylic acid and methacrylic acid methyl ester (Eudragit L). Except for Eudragit L, these polymers should also include 10% (by weight of the quantity of polymer used) of a plasticizer to prevent membrane cracking during application or on storage. Suitable plasticizers include diethyl phthalate, tributyl citrate and triacetin.

Composition H (Enteric-coated controlled release tablet)

Enteric-coated tablets of Composition F can be prepared by coating the tablets with 50mg/tablet of an enteric polymer such as cellulose acetate phthalate, polyvinylacetate phthalate, hydroxypropylmethyl- cellulose phthalate, or anionic polymers of methacrylic acid and methacrylic acid methyl ester (Eudragit L). Except for Eudragit L, these polymers should also include 10% (by weight of the quantity of polymer used) of a plasticizer to prevent membrane cracking during application or on storage. Suitable plasticizers include diethyl phthalate, tributyl citrate and triacetin.

(ii) Capsule compositions

Composition A

Capsules can be prepared by admixing the ingredients of Composition D above and filling two-part hard gelatin capsules with the resulting mixture. Composition B (infra) may be prepared in a similar manner.

Composition B

		mg/capsule
(a)	Active ingredient	250
(b)	Lactose B.P.	143
(c)	Sodium Starch Glycollate	25
(d)	Magnesium Stearate	2
		420

Composition C

		mg/capsule
(a)	Active ingredient	250
(b)	Macrogol 4000 BP	350
		600

Capsules can be prepared by melting the Macrogol 4000 BP, dispersing the active ingredient in the melt and filling two-part hard gelatin capsules therewith.

Composition D

mg/capsule

Active ingredient	250
Lecithin	100
Arachis Oil	100
	450

Capsules can be prepared by dispersing the active ingredient in the lecithin and arachis oil and filling soft, elastic gelatin capsules with the dispersion.

Composition E (Controlled release capsule)

		mg/capsule
(a)	Active ingredient	250
(b)	Microcrystalline Cellulose	125
(c)	Lactose BP	125
(d)	Ethyl Cellulose	13
		513

The controlled release capsule composition can be prepared by extruding mixed ingredients (a) to (c) using an extruder, then spheronising and drying the extrudate. The dried pellets are coated with a release controlling membrane (d) and filled into two-part, hard gelatin capsules.

Composition F (Enteric capsule)

		mg/capsule
(a)	Active ingredient	250
(b)	Microcrystalline Cellulose	125
(c)	Lactose BP	125
(d)	Cellulose Acetate Phthalate	50
(e)	Diethyl Phthalate	5
		555

The enteric capsule composition can be prepared by extruding mixed ingredients (a) to (c) using an extruder, then spheronising and drying the extrudate. The dried pellets are coated with an enteric membrane (d) containing a plasticizer (e) and filled into two-part, hard gelatin capsules.

Composition G (Enteric-coated controlled release capsule)

Enteric capsules of Composition E can be prepared by coating the controlled-release pellets with 50mg/capsule of an enteric polymer such as cellulose acetate phthalate, polyvinylacetate phthalate, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate, or anionic polymers of methacrylic acid and methacrylic acid methyl ester (Eudragit L). Except for Eudragit L, these polymers should also include 10% (by weight of the quantity of polymer used) of a plasticizer to prevent membrane cracking during application or on storage. Suitable plasticizers include diethyl phthalate, tributyl citrate and triacetin.

(iii) Intravenous injection composition

Active ingredient	0.200g
Sterile, pyrogen-free phosphate buffer (pH 9.0) to	10 ml

The active ingredient is dissolved in most of the phosphate buffer at 35-40°C, then made up to volume and filtered through a sterile micropore filter into sterile 10 ml glass vials (Type 1) which are sealed with sterile closures and overseals.

(iv) Intramuscular injection composition

Active ingredient	0.20 g
Benzyl Alcohol	0.10 g
Glycofurol 75	1.45 g
Water for Injection q.s. to	3.00 ml

The active ingredient is dissolved in the glycofurol. The benzyl alcohol is then added and dissolved, and water added to 3 ml. The mixture is then filtered through a sterile micropore filter and sealed in sterile 3 ml glass vials (Type 1).

(v) Syrup composition

Active ingredient	0.25g
Sorbitol Solution	1.50g
Glycerol	1.00g
Sodium Benzoate	0.005g

Flavour		0.0125ml
Purified Water	q.s. to	5.0ml

The sodium benzoate is dissolved in a portion of the purified water and the sorbitol solution added. The active ingredient is added and dissolved. The resulting solution is mixed with the glycerol and then made up to the required volume with the purified water.

(vi) Suppository composition

	mg/suppository
Active ingredient	250
Hard Fat, BP (Witepsol H15 - Dynamit NoBel)	1770
	2020

One-fifth of the Witepsol H15 is melted in a steam-jacketed pan at 45°C maximum. The active ingredient is sifted through a 200lm sieve and added to the molten base with mixing, using a Silverson fitted with a cutting head, until a smooth dispersion is achieved. Maintaining the mixture at 45°C, the remaining Witepsol H15 is added to the suspension which is stirred to ensure a homogenous mix. The entire suspension is then passed through a 250lm stainless steel screen and, with continuous stirring, allowed to cool to 40°C. At a temperature of 38-40°C, 2.02g aliquots of the mixture are filled into suitable plastic moulds and the suppositories allowed to cool to room temperature.

(vii) Pessary composition

	mg/pessary
Active ingredient (63lm)	250
Anhydrous Dextrose	380
Potato Starch	363
Magnesium Stearate	7
	1000

The above ingredients are mixed directly and pessaries prepared by compression of the resulting mixture.

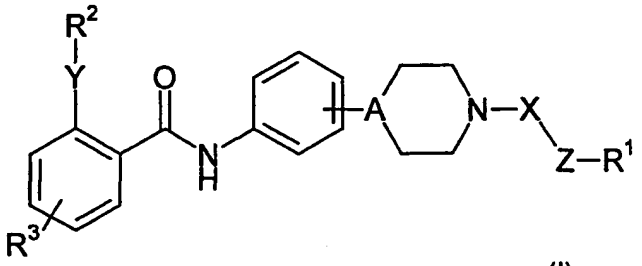
(viii) Transdermal composition

Active ingredient	200mg
Alcohol USP	0.1ml
Hydroxyethyl cellulose	

The active ingredient and alcohol USP are gelled with hydroxyethyl cellulose and packed in a transdermal device with a surface area of 10 cm^2.

Claims

1. The use of a compound of formula (I),



(I)

wherein

A represents N or CH;

X is selected from the following groups:

(i) -C_{1-6}alkylene-, optionally containing one or two double bonds and optionally substituted by one or more hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6}acyl or C_{1-6}acyloxy groups,

(ii) oxo, sulfonyl, thioxo,

(iii) -C_{1-6}alkylenecarbonyl-,-C_{1-6}alkylenesulfonyl-,-C_{1-6}alkylenethioxo-,

(iv) –C_{2-6}alkyleneoxy-, -C_{2-6}alkylenethio-, -C_{2-6}alkylene(N-H or N-C_{1-6}alkyl)amino-,

(v) –C_{1-6}alkylenecarboxy-, -C_{1-6}alkylenethioamido-, -C_{1-6}alkylene(N-H or N-C_{1-6}alkyl)carboxamido-, and

(vi) –C_{2-6}alkyleneoxycarbonyl-, -C_{2-6}alkylenethiocarbonyl-, -C_{2-6} alkylene(N-H or N-C_{1-6}alkyl)aminocarbonyl-;

Z represents a direct link or -C_{1-6} alkylene-, optionally containing one double bond and optionally substituted by one or more hydroxy, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{1-6} alkoxy, C_{1-6} acyl or C_{1-6} acyloxy groups;

R^1 is selected from the following groups:

(i) hydrogen, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl,

(ii) C_{6-10} aryl, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl and fused benz derivatives thereof, C_{7-}

$_{10}$polycycloalkyl, C_{4-8}cycloalkenyl, C_{7-10}polycycloalkenyl,

(iii) a heterocyclyl selected from the group consisting of monocyclic radicals and fused polycyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 5-14 ring atoms, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and wherein individual rings of said radicals may be independently saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic, and

(iv) where either X is C_{1-6}alkylene and Z is a direct link, or Z is C_{1-6}alkylene, R^1 additionally may represent a halogen, cyano, nitro or C_{1-6}acyl group,

wherein, when R^1 contains one or more rings, said rings may each independently bear 0 to 4 substituents independently selected from

(i) halogen, hydroxy, cyano, nitro, formyl, C_{1-6}alkylsulfonylamino,

(ii) C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl, C_{1-3}perfuoroalkyl,

(iii) C_{1-6}alkoxy, methylenedioxy, C_{1-3}perfuoroalkoxy, C_{1-6}alkylthio,

(iv) amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, di-C_{1-6}alkylamino,

(v) phenyl, phenoxy, phenylthio, halophenylthio, benzyl, benzyloxy,

(vi) hydroxycarbonyl,C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl,

(vii) aminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, di-C_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonylC_{1-6}alkoxy, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkylaminocarbonyl,

(viii) C_{1-6}acyl, C_{1-6}acyloxy, C_{1-6}acyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}acylamino, and

(ix) an aromatic heterocyclyl consisting of monocyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain 5-6 ring atoms, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, and where each of the said heterocyclyl groups is optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkoxy, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl and C_{1-3}perfluoroalkoxy;

Y represents a direct or oxy link, -C_{1-6}alkylene-, -oxyC_{1-6}alkylene- or a heterocyclyl consisting of monocyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain 5 ring atoms, and wherein said radicals contain a total of from 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur and wherein the ring may be independently saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic;

R^2 represents phenyl, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl, or a heterocyclyl consisting of monocyclic radicals, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 5-6 ring atoms, wherein said radicals contain a total of from 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from oxygen, nitrogen and sulfur, wherein the ring may be independently saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic, and where each R^2 is optionally substituted by one or more groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkoxy, C_{3-8}cycloalkyl, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkyl, C_{1-3}perfluoroalkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkoxycarbonyl, cyano, nitro, C_{1-4}alkylaminosulfonyl;

R^3 represents hydrogen or one or more groups independently selected from halogen, C_{1-4}alkyl, C_{1-4}alkoxy, C_{1-3} perfluoroalkyl or C_{1-3} perfluoroalkoxy;
or a physiologically acceptable salt, solvate or derivative thereof;
in the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of conditions ameliorated by an MTP inhibitor.

2. The use of a compound according to claim 1 wherein the condition is obesity.

3. The use of a compound according to claim 1 wherein the condition is post-prandial hyperlipemia.

4. A method of treatment of a mammal, including man, of conditions ameliorated by an MTP inhibitor comprising administration of an effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

5. A method according to claim 3 wherein the condition is obesity.

6. A method according to claim 3 wherein the condition is post-prandial hyperlipemia.

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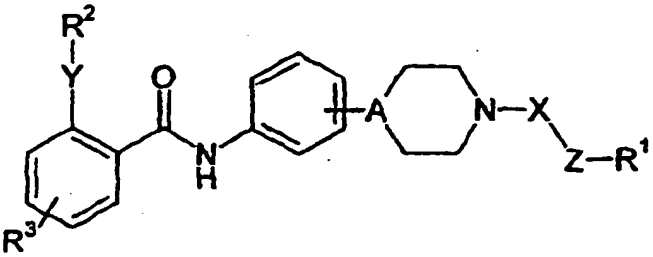
(54) Title: USE OF THERAPEUTIC BENZAMIDE DERIVATIVES



(I)

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to the use of therapeutic benzamide compounds of formula (I). As microsomal triglyceride transfer protein (MTP) inhibitors for treating obesity and post-prandial hyperlipemia.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61K31/445 A61K31/495 A61K31/496 A61P3/04 A61P3/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
EPO-Internal, CHEM ABS Data, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X,P	WO 00 32582 A (DAUGAN ALAIN CLAUDE MARIE ;GLAXO GROUP LTD (GB)) 8 June 2000 (2000-06-08) abstract page 1, line 16 -page 19, line 16 claims 1-26; examples 1-88 ---	1-6
E	WO 01 92241 A (DAUGAN ALAIN CLAUDE MARIE ;DODIC NERINA (FR); GLAXO GROUP LTD (GB)) 6 December 2001 (2001-12-06) the whole document ---	1-6
A	US 5 726 177 A (PAUWELS PETER ET AL) 10 March 1998 (1998-03-10) abstract column 2, line 44 -column 3, line 53; examples 29,33 column 75, line 46-56 ---	1-6

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[X] Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

[X] Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

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"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
4 February 2002	14/02/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA	Authorized officer
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL – 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	A. Jakobs

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

[redacted] ational Application No
[redacted]/EP 01/06242

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication,where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	GB 2 276 165 A (GLAXO GROUP LTD) 21 September 1994 (1994-09-21) abstract page 1, line 1 -page 2, line 19 page 5, line 11 -page 6, line 23; example 40 -----	1-6

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FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Present claims 1-6 relate to an extremely large number of possible compounds. Support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT is to be found, however, for only a small proportion of the compounds claimed. In the present case, the claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible.

Present claims 1-6 relate to a use/therapeutic application defined by reference to a desirable characteristic or property, namely conditions ameliorated by an MTP inhibitor.
The claims cover all uses/therapeutic applications having this characteristic or property, whereas the application provides support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT for only a very limited number of such uses/therapeutic applications. In the present case, the claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Independent of the above reasoning, the claims also lack clarity (Article 6 PCT). An attempt is made to define the use/therapeutic application by reference to a result to be achieved. Again, this lack of clarity in the present case is such as to render a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope impossible.

Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims which appear to be clear, supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to the individual compounds of examples 1-88 encompassed in a definition of compounds of formula (I) wherein A represents N, said piperazine ring being attached in position 4 (para) relative to the NH of the amide function in relation to the treatment of obesity and post-prandial hyperlipemia.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No
/EP 01/06242

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